THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

WE QUOTE the following from the Rev. Mr. Gleig's life of the second Duke of Wellington:

"It happened on a certain evening Lord Douro gave a wine party in his rooms, at which his brother, among others of his friends, was present. Possibly the young men may have taken a little more wine than usual, but however this may be, a sudden suggestion was made that to break out of college would be great fun now that the hour of locking up was passed. No sooner said than done. Several of whom Lord Charles was one, instantly rushed downstairs, made for the gate of which the wickets still stood ajar, and locking the porter in his lodge, sallied forth into the street. They had achieved their purpose, for beyond mystifying the porter, they had no object in view, and so after once or twice parading in front of the gate and laughing heartily, they considered it judicious to return. This proved, however, to be by no means the simple operation they had counted upon. The porter finding his door closed on the outside, crept out by the window and, as the youngmen had forgotten to take the wicket key with them, he turned it in its socket, and had them at his mercy. There was nothing for it except to ring the bell and give in their names. These were of course transmitted to the authorities, and next day the delinquents were summoned to appear before the Dean, Lord Douro, though not of their number, being summoned along with them. The result was, that to the youths who really committed the fault heavy impositions were set, while Lord Douro on the plea that the outrage had been concocted in his rooms, was rusticated for the remainder of the term.

The Duke, when the affair was explained to him took, as was natural, a somewhat different view of the case from that held by the Dean. He therefore wrote to that dignitary and pointed out in the most respectful terms, that personal disgrace attended upon rustication, and that subject to such a penalty a young man admittedly innocent of the offence with which it was connected, was scarcely in accord with justice. He therefore begged the Dean to reconsider the sentence. Dr. Gaisford, the Dean of Christ-Church at that time, though an admirable Greek scholar, was notoriously what is called a bear. He not only refused point blank to comply with the Duke's request but added that his grace might know very well how to command an army, but was no judge at all how discipline in a college must be maintained. The reply to this communication was the immediate removal of the two lads from Oxford, and their transfer to Cambridge, where they completed their academical education."

Dr. Gaisford is described as a "Bear," but how strangely does his conduct contrast with that of the Dean in the metropolis of British India. The "Bear" was content with a fine, and a *rustication* in one case of some time under six weeks—generally the remainder of a term, and he of the milk of human kindness in our city lately ordained a rustication of an entire year all round for 90 *supposed* offenders, and added, with a keenness of cruelty shocking to think of, that the rusticated youths should not be permitted to enter any other College in the Bengal Presidency. The ban amounted, in some cases, to absolute prohibition of collegiate education for life. What could the Cambridge Dons think of this! And yet the natives of Bengal are denounced to be a captious discontented lot if they denounce the ban as harsh.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says that Justice West of the Bombay High Court, has been invited by the Egyptian Government to proceed to Egypt to effect a judicial reorganization of that country. He is, however, not relinquishing his Indian career; he proceeds on a year's furlough. The change involves a little sacrifice of income, but he will not grudge the loss, being called to assist in such an important reform. The appointment bears the title of Procureur General of Egypt.

THE LANCET thus defines what is generally known as "moderate drinking." "It is not drinking in public houses; it is not drinking on the sly; it is not drinking early in the day; it is not drinking by itself at other than meal-times; it is not drinking to procure sleep or to relieve pain. All men, and especially all women, who do such things, are not moderate drinkers, and had better beware. A moderate drinker takes a very limited quantity once, or at most twice a day, *with food*, such a quantity as does not make him stupid or even sleepy,—such as leaves him cool and unexcited. The moderate drinker takes the lightest forms of alcohol, and takes even these with care." But we of the torrid zone disapprove of the whole affair of drinking, either moderate or excessive; it is a poison in this climate; and we warn the public that drinking is the prolific parent of sin. We heartily disapprove of drinking in any quantity, large or small.

WE TAKE the following from the *Pioneer*: "the Calcutta High Court must have peculiar attractions, for we hear Sir Louis Jackson, who retired from its bench a few years ago, has notified to the authorities at home his willingness, nay his anxiety, to become one of the additional Judges now about to be appointed to work off the arrears of the Court." So charming is Indian pay to a European who had once tasted of it.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH publishes a paragraph stating that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have come to an agreement respecting the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, and that a compromise has been effected. This is the age of 'concordat,' and we expected a *mit-mat*. But this is, perhaps, the first instance in the annals of English history when the Whig and the Tory have joined heads in effecting a compromise in an important measure like the Redistribution Bill. The step taken has been a wise one, inasmuchas there are many things outside Great Britain which ought to attract the attention of the nation more deeply than internecine matters, which can well wait for times of profound peace.

REUTER SAYS:—"The Paris Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority approved of a further vote of credit of forty-three million Francs for the Tonquin expedition. M. Ferry declared that the French will occupy Formosa parmanently, unless China pays the indemnity demanded by France." We await a concordat of some kind or other, for the drain on the French Exchequer, if kept up long, will for certain create a revulsion of feeling. The pocket of the tax-payer is more sensitive than earth, hunger or *la gloire*.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Times*, "Baron Nordenskjold is about to make an attempt to reach the South Pole and has left Stockholm for St. Petersburgh in order to influence certain capitalists there in his new enterprise." We hope we will not be treated to a sickening *cannibalism* this time, however untrue the report may prove at the end.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of an English paper there was a terrible rising among the coolies at Trinidad, and in the riot which ensued 70 coolies are said to have been killed or wounded. The immediate cause of the riot was the discharge of a number of coolies for the inability of the employers to retain their services, owing to the bad times in sugar industry. This is a capital way of dealing with the poor niggers after having imported them from a distant country.

ON THE evening of the day the last mail left England Mr. J Cowen presented a petition in the House of Commons signed by 13, 525 European and native subjects of Her Majesty in Madras, complaining that the removal of the Government from the capital to the hills, entailed great expense and caused great inconvenience and loss to the inhabitants, and praying that the matter might be taken into the consideration of the House. Let us see which way the House moves, very likely the mountain will bring forth a mouse.

SAYS THE *Englishman*—"a new but profitable system of farming has, it appears, been lately introduced into America, and might with advantage be tried in this country. Since the demand has sprung up for alligator and crocodile leather, some Yankees have taken to what they call 'crocodile farming'; the animals are kept in large enclosures in which they breed rapidly, and the best specimens can be easily selected for killing. One farmer is stated to have supplied a tannery at St. Louis with no less than 5,000 alligator skins during the current year, out of which he has made a very satisfactory profit." In Bengal the proposed farming will kill two birds with one stone. We have plenty of crocodiles in the Sunderbunds, the extirmination of which is highly desirable.

ON THE afternoon the mail left, the Attorney-General moved before Mr. Justice Chitty for a direction to the official liquidator of the Oriental Banking Corporation that certain claims by the Crown should have priority over ordinary claims. When the company went into liquidation, the Crown was a creditor in respect of different sums of money, amounting to £15,000 in Mauritius and Shanghai, and also for £1,426, a specific sum in specie entrusted to the Bank for a particular destination. The question was whether the Crown should rank with other creditors of the Bank or be paid in priority. Mr. Justice Chitty held that the Crown was entitled to be paid in full.

THE PRESENT STATE of trade in France seems to be flagging, and has become a source of trouble to the present Government. Last summer, before the French Parliament broke up, a commission was appointed to investigate the condition of trade in Paris. Signs of falling revenue, growing expenditure and increasing debt showed themselves to the Commission, and the 'forty-four' thought it advisable to make a tour of enquiry through the provinces. They found discontentment to be rife in the coal-mining districts of the northern frontier; and the State of Lyons openly demanded state aid by way of relief. In addition, the price of bread has again become a subject of discussion everywhere, although no government interference on the subject has yet been demanded. Such is the state of internal trade in France and it is well known to every body that the French Government is badly off for money. The cost of the Tunis campaign, we believe, has not yet been recovered and a grand railway project is on their *tapis*, and the army and the navy are swallowing up vast sums of money. We really fail to understand what makes the Ferry Government to undertake another war in the distant east under these desponding circumstances? We wish, France had never opened its campaign against China and thereby not only brought its own commerce to a standstill, but also closed the gates of a large market against other nations.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

IT IS reported that Mr. J. Dillon, "the Comptroller of the Post Offices Accounts," will retire on pension shortly, when Mr. W. Alpin, the Deputy Comptroller, will succeed him, and Babu Uma Churn Dass, the Assistant Comptroller, will take the place of Mr. W. Alpin.

A BOMBAY contemporary tells us that the agitation in favour of the remarriage of Hindu widows has now extended from the newspapers to the stage. A Maharatti writer, Mr. Anna Martand Jari, has written a drama on the subject from the reformer's point of view, called *Soubhagya Rami*, which had been produced at one of the theatres in Bombay and attracted crowded audiences. The prime mover ought to thank Mr. Jari heartily for supporting his cause on the stage.

WE TAKE the following from the *Statesman*. "One *bustee gowalla* of Haril Bigha was beaten to death while in the act of stealing Indian-corn near the Nughapore village in the Behar sub-division. The increase in such thefts and their terrible consequences are to be attributed to the distress generally prevailing on account of the scarcity."

THE tea-planters of Kumaon and the Doon have obtained a substantial concession in a reduction of the freight for Indian teas over the Oudh and Rohilkhund line. Hitherto the rates to Calcutta from those districts were some 40 per cent. higher than to Kurrachee via Saharunpore. Now the Kumaon and Doon tea can be sent to the Calcutta market on the same terms as to the Bombay side of India. This is as it should be, and we wish a like reduction were made in the tariff rates of other agricultural products to enable our merchants and growers to send their Corn, Jute, &c. &c. by rail. It would result in the benefit of both parties, if the railway authorities could find their way to reduce their goods rates.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that work on the Bhugwangola-Railway line will not be recommenced this year, as the India Government has withheld its sanction to the proposal of the Government of Bengal to transfer a portion of the grant allotted to the Orissa canal works to the above named line by way of relief to the suffering inhabitants of the District of Murshedabad and its vicinity, and as the hands of the local Govern-

ment are destitute of funds to meet the expenditure of the undertaking. As signs of scarcity have already made their appearance in some parts of the district, and as no adequate relief will be afforded to the people, unless work of the description of a line of railway or a canal be taken up, we hope the Government of India will find its way to strengthen the hands of the Bengal Government in the way proposed by it to meet the impending evil with the giant's strength of the *Sarkar*.

THE SYNDICATE of the Madras University has recommended to the Senate for favourable consideration a letter, signed by twenty-three gentlemen connected with education in the city of Madras, praying that a degree of Licentiate in Teaching may be instituted by the University.

THE Prefect of the Paris police has shut up a score of clubs which were gambling hells, of which one was described by the *Figaro* as most respectable, numbering among its patrons senators, deputies, academicians, advocates, and distinguished literary men. The *Figaro*, with its occasional garb of royalism and piety, does greater harm in France than the professed organs of socialism and unbelief.

MR. G. KODANDARAMAYYA, M. A., has been appointed Registrar of the Madras University. The Calcutta University should have its whole-time Registrar, and not dovetail the post to that of the Principal of the Presidency College as is now done. But the Dons of Bengal will none of it.

A VERY successful meeting of the Amast Kayasthas of the Gya district was convened at the premises of the late Baboo Ramdial Sing. of Sahebgunge, on the 15th November. About 400 persons were present. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution to curtail marriage expenses, and to bind itself to follow the said resolution from the next marriage season. The marriage expenses have so multiplied even in advanced societies in Bengal as to become almost prohibitive and we are glad that the Kyasth community at Gya have taken the question up in right earnest. We wish the promoters all success in their mission.

THURSDAY 4TH DECEMBER.

THERE IS A RUMOUR in the air that the Report of the Commission under Sec. 28 of the Municipal Act, though not yet definitely settled by the members, will, when published, take the public by surprise, and Mr. Rivers Thompson will have cause to regret that he ever insisted upon its issue. We feel sure, if His Honor had read all the reports of the Municipality himself, he would never have committed such an egregious blunder. Our Hare Street contemporary smelling of the news, has, in its anxiety to save its household deity from opprobrium, announced that an opportunity should be given to the Payne-Cunningham Company to come before the Commission and entertain the public with their Rip Van Winkle stories about the fearfully insanitary condition of the Town. Dr. Payne has already appeared and given out his "impressions," luckily before a quiet good man like Mr. Cotton and not a browbeating barrister. But the quiet good man knows thoroughly well his business and his examination of the learned Sanitarian was not a painless operation. We hear Mr. Justice Cunningham comes up next week, to save the reputation of the Municipal Memorialists.

THE MAIL PAPERS tell us that Mr. Gladstone has created six additional peers,—Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, Mr. Dodson, ex-Cabinet Minister, and Sir Henry James, Kt., the Attorney-General, and three noblemen who are already peers of Ireland and Scotland, *viz.*, the Earl of Arran, Viscount de Vesci, and Lord Herries. The leaven is not enough to make the bread in the House of Lords rise.

MADRAS HAS suffered of late from a serious accident in the breaching of a side of the city drinking-water reservoir. Not only has the city lost its stock of drinking water, but the adjoining villages have also suffered considerably. The water in its course towards the sea washed away thirty-six lives and some hundreds of houses and huts. The city will have now to depend for its supply of water on wells which, although foul from long disuse, are happily now full from the late rains. Great exertions are now being made to repair the breach. Dr. Payne was clamorous the other day to get a law passed to fill up all private wells in Calcutta because forsooth his own "impression" is that the wells cause cholera. No one asked him what would he do if two or three engines "busted" at Tallah or Pulta, or the roofs of the Tallah and the Wellington Square reservoirs thought fit to collapse.

IN A SHORT discussion in the House of Commons upon the old Indian Vernacular Press Act, "we have," says the *Times of India*, a "most extraordinary example of ignorance prevailing amongst the very highest English administrators as to Indian affairs. Mr. Gladstone was defending his late Midlothian attack upon Lord Beaconsfield as the instigator of the obnoxious Act. The Lord Mayor suddenly interrupted him and asked, "Are not the debates of the Indian Council reported in the Indian papers as the reports in Parliament here?" Mr. Gladstone replied, "I am not able to say." Here we have the Prime Minister of England discussing and advocating the liberty of the Press of India, and yet quite in the dark as to whether the very elements of Press freedom have yet been attained, and unable to say if the Viceroy's Council, or "the Legislative Chamber" as he calls it, is open to the public Press, or held, like the Star Chamber, in the profoundest secrecy. For nearly half a century Mr. Gladstone's utterances have had a considerable influence on Indian affairs, and it is, nevertheless, clear from this frank reply that he has never taken the trouble to read a single debate of any Vice-regal Council.

THE ENGLISHMAN SEEMS to be very much exercised at the report of Mr. H. J. Reynold's appointment as successor to Mr. Elliot, in Assam. It says:—"We understand that Mr. H. J. Reynolds is being spoken of as a possible successor for Mr. Elliot, in Assam. There is just sufficient probability in this assertion to make it more than a matter of merely passing interest. Mr. Reynolds occupies a friendly attitude towards the present Government, and apparently the amiable sentiment is reciprocated. It would be desirable to know what the planters of Assam think of the proposal, seeing that the success of the appointment will depend to a great extent on the good-will of the planting community." A very desirable method of selection indeed! The wishes of the planters ought indeed in the first instance to be consulted by Government in making appointments, and if they are pleased to accept its nominee then and not till then the Government would be at liberty to appoint its man. In other words the government of the country and the dispensation of patronage is to be left entirely in the hands of the *Planting Community*, if not for any thing else at least to satisfy our contemporary and his planting flock.

IN ENGLAND the quantity of Indian rice exported for conversion into spirits was in 1880, 13,352 cwt., in 1882 it was 142,101 cwt., and in 1883 it had risen to 229,292 cwt. One might say that the country got back its wealth in another shape, the bagged solid rice became only bottled liquid spirit, and came back to its mother country in a different and precious garb. Returned it did, but alas! to work the ruin of the country. The statistics suggest to us another idea. Had our good Governor-General abolished the export duty on rice as he did in the case of import duty on cotton goods to please Manchester, what a boon would he have conferred upon the country. But this is not to be, since India could more easily be hoodwinked with good intentions than with substantial justice.

FRIDAY 5TH, DECEMBER.

WE LEARN from a Poona paper that at the request of a large number of residents in the Deccan, arrangements are being made to establish a branch of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India at that station.

THE highest prize, ever offered for a literary performance will be awarded in 1925 to the successful author of a biography. Fifty years ago, according to a weekly contemporary, General Arantschejeff, the friend and confidential adviser of the Emperor Alexander I., deposited in the Imperial Bank of Russia the sum of 50,000 roubles which is to be allowed to accumulate at interest till the 1st of December 1925, when the entire amount, principal and interest, is to be handed over to the author of the best work on the life and reign of Alexander I. The amount by that time will rise to the the enormous sum of 1. 918,000 roubles—about Rs. 3,000,000. A fifth of the amount will be deducted for the cost of printing the work. The remainder will go to the fortunate author.

TRUTH writes:—"Why, instead of sending all time-expired and invalided soldiers returning from India to one discharge depot at Gosport, as at present, there to recive their deferred pay and their savings-bank balance, and to be immediately surrounded by persons to rob them of their savings and keep them from their homes, should they not in future be sent direct to their respective counties, and their pay and savings remitted to the depot centres nearest their homes, or their intended places of abode? "There would be gain every way by such a change." The suggestion is good.

THE *New York Herald* has been going in for a choice specimen of alliteration recently. The heading to an article in that journal, on the recent contest for the Presidency, is thus worded:—"Butler's blasted boom busted by brog."

"TO COLLECT two hundred millionaires under one roof, an English contemporary remarks, is a feat only possible in America, and to entertain the crowd at a dinner which shall send them all enthusiastic home, with a cheque the less, would defy alike the courage and the ingenuity of Europe. These things have been done in New York, and the heroes of the epic were Mr. Cyrus Field and Mr. Jay Gould. We are used to hear the names of these gentlemen connected with extraordinary enterprises, but this is most astonishing of all. The two hundred millionaires were assembled at Delmonico's to support Mr. Blaine; they represented capital to the amount of 500,000,000 dollars. The spectacle must have been fine. In England people expect to see a millionaire baldheaded, with the rustiest of clothes and the deadliest commonplace of expression. Things are different in this respect in New York. It is likely enough that the solvent gentlemen collected at Delmonico's were almost as cheerful as other people, almost as well-dressed perhaps and scarcely more ill-looking. But to devise a satisfactory *menu* must have been as desperate as a forlorn hope. The regular food of millionaires all the world over is a mutton chop, or its local equivalent, three times a day. But there are exceptions to the rule, of course, and for these nothing but ambrosia, hot from the Olympian kitchen, could be really interesting. Since the gentlemen subscribed a hundred thousand pounds on the spot it is to be supposed they were mostly content with their fare. The *menu* of that dinner should be a study for the philosophic."

SIR CHARLES TURNER, in the course of his speech at the annual meeting of the Poona Gayan Samaj last Saturday, said that "though we had all sprung from one original stock, yet circumstaces had produced great differences—it had altered the symmetry of our bodies. Some races possessed different auditory faculties, and there were different kinds of national music. The Southern Englishman never enjoyed the Scotch music as he did his own. No Southern Englishman would honestly say that the Scotch bagpipe was a charming instrument. And yet the Southern Englishman and the Scotch were within four hundred miles of each other. A separate instrument pleased each of them. Such being the case there, it was not surprising to find a different system of music, and different musical instruments in India from what was found in Europe. Foreign instruments did not give the Hindoos such satisfaction as their own instrument did. Sir Charles said he had often asked educated men among the Hindoos as to the state of their feelings when they heard a regimental band play, and the answer was that it was a confusion of sounds. Hindoo music presented itself to the speaker's mind in a similar aspect. The structure of the ear made all the difference, and this was handed down hereditarily. There was a science in Hindoo music as in ours. As we preserved our own instruments so the Hindoos should preserve theirs. While the whole of the British Empire had some common aspirations, still the Hindoos and the English preserved their own peculiarities. Some of these peculiarities might well be abolished. There was no reason why the Hindoo should not be attached to his own music as the Scotchman was attached to his bagpipe." We commend the above to the notice of Sir C. Turner's countrymen.

SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

AN ART and Industrial Exhibition is to be opened this month in Batavia for the display of products of the Netherlands, India, the Straits, Borneo, &c. Its attractiveness will be heightened by various festivities, inclusive of a horse exhibition, a bouquet show, grand musical performances by combined regimental bands, a shooting match, a Chinese boat regatta, athletic sports, a croquet match, and native sport. Has the Exhibition mania succeeded in purturbing even the Malayan race?

THERE is now living in the little village of Holwell, in Dorset, an old blind veteran, named Samuel Melmer, who took part in the battle of Waterloo, as a trooper in the 12th Light Dragoons. By desire of the gallant and aged General, the Earl of Albemarle, an appeal has been made for him in the *Times* by a Dr. N. E. Davies, who remarks:—"Of that vast host who opposed the greatest warrior of a thousand years, how few remain! They may, I believe, be counted on the fingers of one hand. Two officers—the Earl of Albemarle and one other, an old soldier of the 42nd, Mackay—and my *protege*, Melmer, are all I can hear of, after every inquiry; and it seems hard that one of the now historical four should lack comfort in his extreme age."

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WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners for the Bidyabaty Municipality at the election of 29th November last. Babus Gobind Chunder Mukerjea, Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ganendrachunder Roy, Norendro Chunder Roy, Shyama Churn Bannerjea, Rajnarain Dey, Chunder Nath Mukerjea and Bancy Madhub Mukerji. It is said that the elections went off smoothly, and that there was a display of enthusiasm on the part of the rate-payers. The presiding officer, Babu Kader Nath Dutt, is eulogised for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the business.

A BOMBAY CONTEMPORARY tells us that the Government has decided to transfer the Commissariat Department from Bombay to Puna at the end of this year. The Commissary General and his Deputy with their respective establishments are to be removed to Puna, but the Stores Department and the Inspectors will remain in Bombay.

ON DIT the Civil Surgeon of Bilaspore in the Central Provinces has discovered a febrifuge in cotton seed; he has been requested to report more fully on his discovery.

DR. K. B. STUART has resigned his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta, and Maulvi Syad Amir Hossein is appointed Coroner temporarily.

THE HINDU of Madras lately took occasion to stigmatise the local Municipality as "a hot-bed of oppression and tyranny" for levying a tax of 9 pies per head-load of fire-wood. Really, this sort of *octroi* is vexatious, and tells heavily on the poor, but what are representative members of the place doing?

THE FOLLOWING appears in the *Englishman*: "Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani has been elected Sheriff for the ensuing year. Sayani, who is a member of the Town Council and Corporation, and a Solicitor of the High Court, is the first Muhammadan who has ever been appointed Sheriff of Bombay."

A CORRESPONDENT from Shibpore writes to us as follows: The elections at Howrah for the several Wards into which it was divided to give effect to the new system, came on partly on the 29th November and partly on the 1st December. The elections for Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 took place on the 29th ultimo, and those for Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the 1st December. Mr. Grimley, the Magistrate of Howrah, took the greatest possible interest in the matter, and it is chiefly to his credit that things came to a successful termination. He interpreted the rules in a highly liberal way, and felt greatly anxious to secure a fair representation of voters. By his large sympathies with the people and gentle manners he has enshrined himself in the hearts of the inhabitants of the District. The following are the Commissioners returned, the Wards for which they are elected being placed against their names:—Ward No. 1.—Babus Jatadhari Haldar and Purnochunder Coomar. Ward No. 2.—Babu Akhoycoomar Chatterjea. Ward No. 3.—Babus Upendranath Mitra, B L., Anukulchunder Mitra and Denonath Sandyal. Ward No. 4.—Babus Rameshur Malya and Girischandra Bose. Ward No. 5.—Babus Shibchunder Bose and Umeshchunder Banerjea. Ward No. 6.—Babus Nursing Dutt, B.L. and Gangadhur Banerjea, M. A. Ward No. 7.—Babus Amritalal Pain B.L. Gopalchunder Bose. Ward No. 8.—Babus Ramchunder Roy Chowdhry, Chandracoomar Banerjea, and Guruchurn Roy Chowdhry. Ward No. 9.—Babus Tulsidas Mookerjea and Harinath Sarma. Ward No. 10.—Kedarnath Bhattacharjea.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—1. Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of British India for October 1884. 2. Report on Forest Administration in the Central Provinces for 1883-84. 3. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part I No. II. 4. Notices of Sanskrit MSS. By Rajendralala Mitra LL. D., C. I. E. 5. Harvest Field, December 1884. 6. Aryya Darsana for Agrahan 1291 B. E. 7. Jiba Tattwa Part III. By Ganendra Coomar Roy Chowdry. 8. Indu Prova. By Ditto. 9. Bharati, a Bengali monthly, for Agrahan. 10. An Inquiry into the condition of Mahomedan Education in the Bombay Presidency. By Ibrahim M. Sayani, B. A. 11. The Voice of India for November 1884. 12. Chikitsa-Sanmilani No. 1, Part 7.

DURING the week ending 29th November last, there were 266 deaths in the town, of which 27 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 80 from fever and the rest from other causes.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 2.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone introduced the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats. Boroughs with a population of under fifteen thousand will be merged into the counties. Boroughs with a population of over fifteen thousand and under fifty thousand will have single members. The larger boroughs will be divided into wards, each having a single member. The representation of the Metropolis will be increased by thirty-seven members; Liverpool by six; Glasgow and Birmingham by four; Manchester by three. The City of London will be reduced to two members. England gains six members; Scotland, twelve; Ireland and Wales remain unchanged. As soon as the House of Commons has read the Bill the second time, the House will adjourn until February.

2.—Sir Edward Thornton has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Robert Morier succeeds him as British ambassador at St. Petersburgh. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney has resigned his appointment in the Ministry, owing to minorities not being represented in the Redistribution Bill. The death is announced of Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the Edinburgh University.

3—In the House of Lords last night the First Lord of the Admiralty made a statement concerning the state of the Navy, and said that England was determined to maintain her supremacy at sea. She has at present forty six ironclads against thirty-one possessed by France. The British Government intends to construct four ironclads next year and two rams five belted cruisers, and one torpedo cruiser, besides thirty torpedo boats, within the next five years, costing exclusive of the four ironclads, £3,100,000, plus £1,600,000 for guns and £825,000 for coaling stations. The Secretary of State for War, his Lordship said, had now under consideration the question of the improvement of the defences of our harbours at home and abroad.

5.—The house of Lords has passed the Franchise Bill through Committee. The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats. The date for the reassembling of Parliament has been fixed for the 19th of February. The Under-Secretaries for the Colonies, replying to a question, said that the Cape is not expected to share the expenses of the Buchuanaland expedition. The British Government, he said refuses to accede to the conditions arranged by the Cape Ministers pending further explanations. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the British Government had requested Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the result of the Boundary Commission. The news of the Mahdi's death is not yet confirmed. It is believed that the Powers will accede to the claims for a British protectorate over the Niger. General Sir Charles Warren has arrived at Cape Town.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1884.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

THE *Statesman*, in a recent issue, made the following quotation from Lord Dufferin's letters on the Irish 'tenant right' question, published in the *Times* in 1867:

I have now finished my ungracious task. To many I shall have appeared to take the part of the rich against the poor, the strong against the weak; while the general drift of my argument will have run counter to the instincts of that great Liberal party to whose principles I am attached, and to whose enlightened policy Ireland has been so much indebted. But questions affecting the present condition of that country are beyond the cognizance of party politics. Where truth and justice are concerned, the distinctions between rich and poor are in abeyance. My object has been to establish truth and to advocate justice. The doctrine that Ireland is to be saved by the sacrifice of the rights of property is a violation of both. To those who doubt it I commend the well-known lesson taught in a heathen age by a barbarous people:—"When young Cyrus presided over the mock tribunal established in his school, two boys of unequal size pleaded before it, each wearing a cloak that seemed to fit him; but the long cloak belonged to the little fellow, who had been forced to exchange it for the exiguous mantle of his big companion. Cyrus confirmed this act of violence on the plea of expediency. But the unjust judge was flogged by the yet higher authorities, for failing to perceive that what is unjust can never prove expedient—a doctrine embodied in a nobler precept,—"Ye shall not do evil that good may come."

If Lord Dufferin will act up to the principles enunciated by him in 1867, the zemindars have every reason to hope that the representations they have made to the Supreme Government will receive His Lordship's attentive consideration. The zemindars have never sought for aught but 'justice.' What they strongly protest against is the 'sacrifice of the rights of property.' They claim only 'justice,' and nothing but justice. They complain that in the Bill which is in the Legislative Council now, there are provisions which would destroy their rights, and reduce them to cyphers on their own estates. They complain that the terms of the Permanent Settlement are ignored, and their rights of property are about to be confiscated. The legislators of the present day are of opinion that the occupancy right should be separated from the status of the occupant, and made inherent in the land cultivated. It was actually proposed that the land should be taken as the basis of occupancy right and all ryots holding or cultivating *ryotti* land should have, *ipso facto*, a right of occupancy therein. The occupancy right, if this proposal was carried out, would then have attached to all *ryotti* land without exception, that is to say, to all land that is not *khamar* or private land. Nor was this all. It was also proposed that it should be declared that the occupancy right should carry with it "the privilege of a legal rent." The Government of India desired "to keep the land, as much as possible in the possession of the cultivating class," and once the cultivators of land were possessed of occupancy rights, it would be unfair to deprive them of the right of claiming their own terms of keeping possession of the lands in their occupation. First of all, every person who is permitted to squat on the ground, should be granted the right of permanently holding it, and then the rent which he should pay for occupying it should be *legal*, that is to say nominal. This is carrying the fixity of tenure and the fixity of rent principle with a vengeance. The proposal of the Government of India would actually have been carried out had not the Secretary of State interposed his authority. The Secretary of State pointed out that such a measure, if adopted, would make a great and entirely a novel departure from both the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal; would annul the distinction, of resident and non-resident ryots, deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people; and abandon a principle on which the statute law has been based for nearly a quarter of a century. It was with the greatest difficulty then that the Legislature was prevailed upon to accept the twelve years' rule.

But the danger does not end here. The principle that is now guiding the Legislature is that *fixity of rent* should be inherent in every holding to which the right of occupancy is attached. We will state the grounds on which this theory is based in the exact words of the Lieutenant-Governor:

Necessity for protecting occupancy rates.—Appreciating, as the Government of India no doubt will do, the reluctance with which the Lieutenant-Governor has thus resolved to trust to indirect means for the important result of securing that equality of rates which he had desired to secure by direct means, they will the more clearly understand how vitally important is the principle that competition should not by any provision of this Bill, be brought to bear on established occupancy rents. But competition will practically be brought to bear on occupancy rents by freeing the initial rent of fresh land from control, while the "prevailing rate" is retained as a ground of enhancement. If fixity of tenure be a necessity of agricultural progress, fair rents are no less so. But fixity of tenure is a conception incompatible with competition leading to rack-rent. If, therefore, the initial non-occupancy rent and if occupancy rents for fresh lands, are to be competitive, as the Lieutenant-Governor, with the reservation mentioned, agrees to their being—if landlords are to have that power which in the Report of the Patna Conference (page 38) some of them declare they will exercise of asking from the non-occupancy rayat any rent they please,—it becomes absolutely essential that occupancy rents should be protected; otherwise this Bill will become an irresistible means for rack-renting—a contingency which, in those portions of the Province where rents are already too high, specially in Behar, cannot be regarded without apprehension. The "prevailing rate" deprives the occupancy raiyat of protection, and for this reason the Lieutenant-Governor—herein supported by a great weight of authority, judicial and executive—must respectfully press for withdrawal of this ground of enhancement in the Bill.

In the early stages of discussion, it was undoubtedly the fact that the question of "fair rents" did not attract as much attention as questions of fixity of tenure and methods of recovering rents. In truth it may be said that the interference of Government in the measure was accentuated by the tendency of the zemindar to destroy occupancy rights by "shifting" processes. When the question of fixity of tenure, as represented by the consolidation and extension of the occupancy right, had somewhat passed out of the dominion of the discussion into that of accepted necessity, it was recognized that fixity of tenure without fair rents would be valueless. Therefore the question of fair rents became at once prominent. When it was afterwards ascertained that Tables of Rates were not very practicable, and that the Select Committee, while rejecting the gross produce limit on rents, had also practically left non-occupancy rents to competition,

the enormous importance of the "prevailing rate" ground of enhancement became at once apparent. It had, indeed, been previously known that, owing to the impracticability of enchancement on the rule of proportion, landlords were largely having recourse to the "prevailing rate." It was also known that this ground of enhancement was being abused. The "prevailing rate, however, was stated to have antiquity in its favour, though those conversant with its origin as a spurious substitute for the "pergunnah rate" in Regulation V, 1812, knew that to be an error. They knew, too, that the substitute had operated in exactly the contrary direction to that intended by its framer, Mr. Colebrooke. All this caused greater attention to be paid to this ground of enhancement' with the result that this Government on mature deliberation resolved to oppose its retention in the Bill. Further consideration of the question has only served to strengthen that resolve. There can, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be no longer any doubt that the retention of the prevailing rate as a ground of enchancement is unjust and fraught with the utmost danger to occupancy raiyats, who form the vast mass of the peasantry in Bengal.

It will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that "occupancy rents should be protected," that "fixity of tenure" is a conception incompatible with competition leading to rack-rent." His Honor would have made his meaning clearer if he had at once, without any periphrasis whatever, had said that those who occupy the land should permanently hold it, and those who permanently hold it should have their rents fixed for ever. By the provisions relating to *transfer*, the occupancy holders will have the privilege of alienating the lands in their possession to whom they like; and thus all the three F's,—fixity of tenure, fixity of rent, and freedom of sale—are granted to the ryots. Now the question that fairly arises is, what becomes of the proprietary rights guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement? The answer is not difficult to guess. The Permanent Settlement statutes will soon become a dead letter in the Revenue Code. We may as well do without them.

It was Sir George Campbell, who said, he very much wished to retain on the statute books the very letter of the Regulations of 1793, including the preamble. "He cannot too strongly assert this that almost all the reforms which he has sought to effect has been in the direction of returning to theprinciples of 1793, not of departing from them. There is hardly any measure connected with the land which he could now desire which is not admirably set forth in those old enactments, so far as the general principles are concerned. The machinery for carrying them out only is antiquated, while the interests and prejudices which have since grown up are difficult to overcome. Sir George Campbell distrusts any version of the old laws which must be manipulated in the face of the strong interests arrayed against them." We wonder what Sir George Campbell's opinion is now about the revised Tenancy Bill. We quote Sir George Campbell's remarks to show that even in the opinion of those who would introduce radical reforms into almost all departments of administration, the Statutes of 1793 should be held sacred. But our present legislators are determined to show that the wiseacres of the Permanent Settlement period were bad economists, and that, their theory of legislation was unsound. Even admitting this for the sake of argument, we may be permitted to ask a question, which, we know, the Legislature will find it extremely difficult to answer—What becomes of the solemn pledges given to the Zemindars in 1793? This question has been asked over and over again. We ask it again, because it cannot be too often asked. Lord Dufferin will now soon be in our midst. His Lordship will soon have to decide whether the solemn pledges of 1793 should be maintained, and British honor and British faith should be kept unsullied. His Lordship is reported to have said in reply to the deputation from the London Committee formed to oppose the Tenancy Bill in London, that he comes to India with a mind perfectly free from all *bias* on the burning question of the day. If his mind be not clouded by *prejudices*, which unfortunately have grown round the present controversy, we are sanguine His Lordship will be able to bear upon the question that tact and judgement for which he is so much praised. If he would only, to quote his own words, establish truth, and advocate justice, he would give satisfaction to all parties—to the Zemindars at any rate.

MANCHESTER AND INDIA.

LANCASHIRE does not allow a new Governor-General to come out to India without lecturing him as to how he should discharge the functions and responsibilities of his exalted office. For some time past it has become a settled custom for the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to have an interview with the Viceroy elect on the eve of his departure from England. We could understand the motive for such interviews so long as the cotton duties were not repealed. After Lord Salisbury had pledged the Government of India to the total remission of those duties, it was only natural that the cotton-lords of Lancashire should have pressed on Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon the necessity of fulfilling the pledge. With the abolition of the cotton and the general import duties Manchester's special interest in Indian matters, we should have thought, had ceased to exist. But we find we were mistaken. We are told that interest which she has in India is not a selfish interest, but that it is a very natural interest. Manchester-men are convinced that the best way to maintain the security of India is to govern it in the interests of its people, and this object can only be effectually accomplished by promoting and developing English commercial interests. It is, therefore, foolish to say, as the ignorant people of this country do, that the interest of Lancashire in India is based on selfish considerations. They should remember that Manchester-men take a great interest in India on commercial grounds, and that, such being the case, the purity of their motives cannot be assailed.

When such views are entertained by the manufacturers of Lancashire, it was not to be expected that they should allow Lord Dufferin to come out to India without having an interview with him. On the 6th ultimo a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on his Lordship. The deputation, which consisted of the President and the Directors of the Chamber, was introduced by Mr. John Slagg, M. P. After the business of introduction was over, Mr. Slagg drew Lord Dufferin's attention to the various subjects that would require his gravest consideration. He particularly referred to the extension of the railway system and to the existing relations with Burmah. On the subject of railway extension in India Mr. Slagg spoke as follows :—"I had the honour of a seat on the Committee on Indian Railway Extension during last session of Parliament, and I must say that I was struck with many matters which were brought out in evidence there, specially with the fact—and there can be no doubt, I think, in the minds of those who are informed on the question—that a very large extension is exceedingly desirable for our commerce. The Committee, as your Lordship is aware, laid down certain safeguards which to me appear of the highest importance in relation to future railway extension, and I am sure that it is the wish of the whole commercial body that certain extravagances—perhaps certain misdirections—should not occur again in regard to this railway extension as they have done in times past. But we do think your Lordship's attention may be most usefully directed to the intelligent extension of railway communication in that country, and especially with regard to the expansion of our commerce in the country and the export trade from India." This point was also dwelt upon by other speakers, notably Mr. Lord, ex-President of the Chamber. Lord Dufferin, in reply, recognised the enormous importance both to India and England of the development of railway communications. But his Lordship cautiously abstained from expressing any opinion on the question. He merely said that after he had been in the country and carefully studied the matter, he should be able to form an idea of the conditions under which railway extension ought to be carried out. It will be remembered that one of the safeguards laid down by the Parliamentary Committee which sat during the past session is that the scheme framed by the government of Lord Ripon for extending railway communications must not be adopted, if its adoption should involve the necessity of imposing additional burdens upon the tax-payer. This condition cannot be too carefully borne in mind in dealing with the question of railway extension. But, as we pointed out in noticing the report of the Indian Railway Committee, it is a condition which is impossible of fulfilment. The existing railways in this country were laid with the expectation that they would prove directly remunerative. But has that expectation, with one or two exceptions, been realized? The Railway Committee have brought to strong relief the fact that up to this time the Indian Railway system has cost the tax-payer no less than 70 crores of rupees. After railways have been constructed with borrowed money, the interest due thereon must be paid, whether the investment pays or not. And there is no guarantee that the present prosperous condition of the finances will last for ever, or even for any length of time. We hope Lord Dufferin will carefully study the whole question of railway extension before carrying out the proposals of the Government of Lord Ripon, which have been approved by the Parliamentary Committee of last session on the understanding mentioned above.

The deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce next implored Lord Dufferin's special attention to the existing relations of the Government of India with the Mandalay Court. Mr. Slagg observed :—"It is the opinion of those interested in the trade of Burma that we should, if possible, renew deplomatic relations with the King of Burmah. There are many complications connected with that affair, and one which I shall refer to is one on which hinges the whole question of our policy. * * * French influence seems to be growing in the Burmah States and in many parts of the East, and growing too in a manner not altogether favourable to English Commerce. I think it would be most regretable if through neglect of the political situation we were to allow the predominance of any country not nearly so largely interested in trade as we are, to take our place, to impose treaties on the King of Burma, to impose restrictions on English Commerce, and generally to exercise our influence which, I think, is due in a large degree to the great commerce of our own country." Lord Dufferin, in reply, acknowledged the importance of the question to which Mr. Slagg had called his notice, and said that he was "very much alive to the great developments of our commercial interests which may take place in that quarter, if proper care and attention and good judgment are applied to the elaboration of a railway system which shall connect China with the Indian Empire." His Lordship continued: "I am also perfectly aware how desirable it is from a political point of view that we should be as it were in an advantageous position in that neighbourhood as regards any other power which may be establishing itself in that hemisphere." It may be desirable, on commercial grounds, to connect China with the Indian Empire by a railway system; but the cost of the undertaking should be borne by the English, and not by the Indian, tax-payer. The manufacturers of Lancashire have for a long time been anxious to find a market for their goods in Yunan, and this is the reason why they wish for the annexation of Upper Burma. When Lord Ripon visited British Burmah three years ago, the European merchants of Rangoon represented by the local Chamber of Commerce, persuaded his Lordship to re-open the question of the relations of the Indian Government with the Mandalay Court, and by his desire Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, addressed a strong letter of remonstrance to the Burman Foreign Minister on the subject of trade monopolies. That remonstrance produced no result. When Lord Lytton withdrew the British Resident from Mandalay in the autumn of 1879, he decided that King Theebaw's Government was not fit for the friendship of a civilized nation. We are glad to see that Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India, said the

other day in his place in the House of Commons that the recent atrocities at Mandalay did not furnish any ground for British intervention. We hope Lord Dufferin will not allow himself to be guided in this matter by the advice of the mercantile community, who demand the annexation of Upper Burmah for the benefit of English trade in that region.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

The third Convocation of the Punjab University was held on the 15th ultimo. The reader knows that we have from the beginning watched the progress of this infant institution with great interest. The Convocation address, which was delivered by Mr. Baden-Powell, the Vice-Chancellor, dwelt upon some important matters. The Vice-Chancellor began by stating that the Punjab University owes its existence to a spontaneous desire to benefit their fellows on the part of the natural leaders of the people. He said :— "Passing on now to some general considerations regarding the University, it may not be superfluous to remind you that this institution differs widely in its origin and in its aim from the other Indian Universities. Those were founded without any private effort, or natural movement. Education in schools and colleges had progressed to such an extent, that it became absolutely necessary to establish some central and public means of testing results, of granting degrees to mark the proficiency which scholars all over the empire attained. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, designed merely as examining bodies by Government at the public expense, * * *. Now it is the leading object of the University of the Punjab to influence, encourage, and even direct education—in the widest sense of the word—all along the line. The University derives its origin from a spontaneous desire of the natural leaders of the people, to better the condition of the country at large. Sir Donald McLeod's wise and earnest efforts to promote a sound and healthy Vernacular literature, and Dr. Leitner's strictures on some of the undoubted defects, or perhaps I should say undoubted dangers, of the purely English education that was in almost sole possession of the field in their days : these two things led to meetings and State addresses which culminated in the handsome endowments and donations of the ruling Chiefs, the founders, and the public, which now form the basis of our property."

These statements are calculated to throw dust in the eyes of the public as to the origin of the Punjab University. It is therefore most desirable that the real truth about the matter should be known. The Calcutta University is not at all supported by Government money. It is a self-supporting body, and indeed it was a source of revenue to Government, the annual surplus having been for a time appropriated by Government. That injustice has now been done away with, but the Government contributes not a penny towards its expenses. Next the Punjab University owes its origin, not to a spontaneous desire to benefit their country on the part of the so-called natural leaders of the people, but to the anxiety of Anglo-Indian officialdom to repress English Education in the Province. The leading object of the proposed University of the Punjab was to prevent the manly races inhabiting the land of the five waters from acquiring the independence of the educated Bengalis. The English educated Native, or as he is tauntingly called, the "classical Babu" is an eye-sore to the Anglo-Indian officials in the Upper Provinces. These gentlemen sigh for a return of the days in which B. A's and M. A's were unknown. Sir Henry Davies gravely remarked in one of the Punjab administration reports *that English education spoils the manners of its recipients.* This remark sufficiently explains the motive which influenced the European officials in promoting the establishment of a separate University for that Province. Lord Lytton, as might be expected, readily fell in with the illiberal views of these narrow-minded officials, as they were in perfect accord with the retrograde and repressive policy which he had been specially selected to carry out. In his speech at the Convocation of the Punjab University College held in the spring of 1879, Lord Lytton declared that the object of the proposed Lahore University was essentially different from that of the Calcutta University ; and that the advocates of the former *aimed at developing the sentiment of an enlightened loyalty.* His Lordship, indeed, said that "the University training at Calcutta may be suitable to the national character of the native populations of Lower Bengal, but it is certainly not suited to the very different national character of the native populations of Upper India." In plain English, this means that the education that may be safely given to the physically weak Bengali would, if imparted to the warlike races of Upper India, become a source of political danger. It is this consideration which mainly influenced the promoters of the movement for establishing a separate University for the Punjab, and these gentlemen had no difficulty in persuading the so-called natural leaders of the people to open their purse-strings. Official pressure achieves wonders in this country, more particularly in the Upper Provinces. The ruling Chiefs and the nobility feel themselves under a moral obligation to contribute to a fund on which the Government or some high dignitary is known to smile. The Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in noticing Mr Baden-Powell's Convocation address observes that "the Vice-Chancellor should be aware how carefully the movement was fostered by European sympathy and effort, and that unaided by these it is certain the Punjab University, * * * would not, as yet, have had any existence at all." The correspondent should have gone further and said that the University owes its origin to an anxious desire to suppress English education on the part of the European officials of the Province. If the object they had had in view has not been fully accomplished, it is because the Marquis of Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, put his foot upon Lord Lytton's proposed University Bill. It is fortunate for the Province that the question came up before Sir Charles Aitchison for re-consideration. Sir Charles held that without a thorough knowledge of English it was absolutely impossible to become acquainted with the latest results of modern scholarship, or to rise above the antiquated and unscientific methods of the Maulavi and the Pandit, and that without such knowledge it was quite useless to attempt to translate works with a view to extend or improve Vernacular literature.

The Vice-Chancellor touched upon the Hindi *versus* Urdu question in the course of his speech. He observed :—"I do earnestly press on the attention of partisans in this contest, that whatever good they may effect in maintaining the separation, that good is undeniably and beyond controversy attained at the expense of other very important objects. It is quite undeniable that the separation of vernaculars enormously hinders the spread of knowledge and increases the expense of increasing it. So great is this evil that I cannot help pressing the advocates on either side to weigh it well, and consider whether the good they think they attain is not too dearly purchased by the loss which it is idle to deny." Mr. Baden-Powell thus misses the real point at issue. The advocates of Hindi merely demand that the *real* vernacular of the people should be taught in the schools and introduced in our law courts and public offices. The Persianized Hindi or Urdu, as it is called, is not the language of the people in rural tracts in the Upper Provinces. When an English Officer goes to a village and begins to talk to the people in Urdu they generally understand him so little as to suppose that he is talking English. Mr. Griffith, the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in his Report for 1877-78, writes :— "As a rule, Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influence of Mahomedan rule and colonization." As a matter of fact, throughout an area of nearly 2,50,000 square miles, Hindi is the language of the great mass of the people. When Mr. Baden-Powell said that we should aim at a unification and not at a separation of the vernaculars, he advocated the adoption of what is known as Roman-Urdu. There are ardent Romanizers in the Punjab as there are in Bengal. The change from the Native to the Roman character would of course be an immense convenience to foreigners. It is, therefore, no wonder that Europeans should support the Romanizing movement. To those who have been accustomed to see the Roman Alphabet from their infancy the Native characters may seem strange and clumsy ; but there is little hope that the people of India will fall in with the craze of Romanizers. Even though the Government should co-operate with them and direct the adoption of the Roman character for all the Indian languages, still the Romanizing project will never be feasible.

SIR RICHARD GARTH'S MINUTE ON THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

THE *Pioneer* says : "There is no end to the literature of this Tenancy Bill, it would seem. The Bengal Government are now about to publish a supplementary batch of papers which bear upon particular points. Among these will be Sir Richard Garth's first Minute, issued, we believe, in 1882, and pretty well known by this time. With this will appear the official Minutes, answering and practically demolishing it, by Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and Mr. A. Mackenzie. These two Minutes have never been made public, and they are, therefore, likely to be highly interesting to all concerned in the Bill, and particularly so to the Chief Justice of Bengal." There is evidently some misapprehension here. Sir Richard Garth's "first Minute" was not issued in 1882, but is dated 8th January 1880, and was published in the appendix to the report of the Rent Law Commission. Mr. Mackenzie's Note on the rights and status of the cultivating classes, and Messrs. Mackenzie's and O'Kinealy's Notes on enhancement and subletting were published in the same year. These Notes do not, as far as we can see, "demolish" in any way the Chief Justice's Minute. Sir Richard Garth wrote another Minute in 1882, and it is evidently this Minute, which the *Pioneer* is alluding to. We had no intention whatever to refer to the bitter controversy in connection with this Minute. We thought it advisable not to reopen the old wounds. But we see that the friends of Messrs. Mackenzie and O'Kinealy are determined to carry war to the bitter end. It will be better to state the position of the parties in the words of the Chief Justice :

"Since His Excellency the present Viceroy arrived in this country there have been two principal measures, which have excited a more than usual amount of public interest and attention. One of these is the Rent Law, now under consideration, and the other what is generally known as the "Ilbert Bill." Upon boththese measures, the Judges of the High Court have been consulted by the Government. They were first consulted upon the Rent Bill in March 1881, when it was in the form usually known as "Mr. Reynolds' Bill." They were again consulted upon it in March 1883, when it had been amended under the orders of the Secretary of State. And they have now been consulted upon it for the third time, in the shape that it has assumed under the hands of the Select Committee. I suppose that there hardly ever was a measure, which has undergone from time to time more numerous and important changes than this Bill. I had twice nearly completed what I wished to say upon it in 1882, when, in consequence of these changes, I was obliged to commence my labours afresh. At length, however, I completed a minute and submitted it officially to the Government of India as well as the Government of Bengal in October of that year. I was of opinion, and did my best to explain, that the Bill was in great measure unwise and uncalled for ; that its effect would be to deprive the zemindars of the rights and position which they had acquired under the Permanent Settlement ; that it would be productive in many ways of injustice and litigation ; and above all, that it would do more harm than good to the class of persons whom it was especially designed to benefit, namely, the cultivating ryots. Whether I was right or wrong in this view of the matter, is a question which still remains to be solved. Suffice it for my present purpose to say, that I gave the Government the

best advice I could. I had studied the subject with a great deal of care and attention; and although I was quite aware that my views were opposed to those of Government, they were at least, I need hardly say, thoroughly honest and disinterested. No sooner, however, was this Minute published, than a most bitter and scurrilous libel, in connection with it, was circulated by one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, who had been an active member of the Rent Commission, and who had advocated some of the views which the Bill was intended to carry out. This libel will, of course, be in His Excellency's recollection. It was commented upon very freely in the public papers, and, so far as I can judge from those comments (for I never read the libel itself), it consisted for the most part of a succession of personal attacks upon myself, imputing to me not only gross ignorance and incapacity, but even a want of good faith in the advice which I had given to the Government. Now, if this were a matter which merely concerned myself, I should not have thought it worthy of remark. I took no notice of it at the time; I was by no means desirous of inflicting upon the author a heavier penalty than he had brought upon himself; and I was still less desirous of placing Lord Ripon in a difficulty, which I believe I should have done, if I had called his attention publicly to the subject. But the matter is not one which merely concerns myself. Its real importance and significance, especially having regard to what has since occurred, seems to me to consist not in the libel itself, but in the fact that the Government allowed it to be published, under these circumstances, without the slightest sign of disapproval. I was asked to advise the Government upon a legislative measure. I advised them to the best of my ability. My advice was strongly opposed to the Government policy; and forthwith this libel was printed, at the Government Press, by one of the Government Secretaries, and, although marked private, was circulated freely amongst some of the highest officials, without any rebuke or apparent disapprobation on the part of the Government."

This is the way in which the opinion of the highest judicial functionary of the realm is treated by the India Government. We use the words "India Government" advisedly. Had the Supreme Government disapproved of the "official Minutes,"—we had better say, in the words of the Chief Justice, "this most bitter and scurrilous libel,"—the Viceroy should have given the widest publicity to his "disapprobation;" and no such 'disapprobation' being before the public, we are bound to believe that those Minutes were written with the full consent and approbation of the Viceroy, *unofficial* assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. It is the imperative duty of all journalists to condemn in the strongest language the insult which has been offered to the Chief Justice of Bengal, who represents in his person the majesty of law. If even the Chief Justice is not safe from a bitter and scurrilous libel for displaying courage in exposing the grievous wrong which the Government of India purposes to inflict upon the agricultural classes, the country may well despair of obtaining *justice* in any form whatever from our present legislators, and their advisers. We were extremely grieved to find that "a question was put down on the notice board of the House of Commons intended to censure Sir Richard Garth for his honest and outspoken Minute on the Bengal Tenancy Bill." It would have been better if the question were withdrawn. But that was not the case. "Sir George Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he had reason to believe that Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, had twice sent to the public prints Minutes containing censure on the Government of India, on one of the principal members of the Cabinet and of Parliament, in regard to acts of confiscation in Ireland, and in which, after publicly praying to God to avert such measures of confiscation in India, he appealed to the Zemindars to awake and resist the land policy of the Government of India; whether the Government of India or the Viceroy had made any representations on the subject; and whether Her Majesty's Government had taken, or proposed to take, any action in regard to it." Mr. J. K. Cross said in reply: "The Government of India have made representations on the subject of two Minutes by Sir Richard Garth which are no doubt those referred to in the question. The Minutes are certainly couched in language somewhat controversial. Having regard, however, to the high judicial position of Sir Richard Garth, and to the importance of maintaining satisfactory relations between the Government and the High Courts, it will be readily understood that it is not desirable that I should enter further into the matter." This matter is at rest for the present. But one thing is quite clear. The India Government is resolved to wreak its vengeance on Sir Richard Garth for showing up the true character of its confiscatory policy in the clearest light. The Chief Justice has given to our radical reformers a home-thrust which it will be difficult to parry. If the Government thinks that by publishing at this time, the "official minutes" of Messrs. Mackenzie, O'Kinealy and others, it will be able to vindicate its position, and expose the Chief Justice to public censure, it is sadly mistaken. We may tell the advisers of the Indian Government that as soon as these "official Minutes" are published, public indignation against the scandalous treatment which the Chief Justice has received will be justly aroused, and the "scurrilous libel," severely denounced. The advisers of the Government will fall into their own trap, and will fully deserve public censure and ridicule. The *Pioneer* says with a sly humour that these official Minutes when published, "are likely to be highly interesting to all concerned in the Bill, and particularly so to the Chief Justice." There is not the shadow of a doubt that they will be highly interesting. They will unmistakably show the motives of the present Government in persisting in the unrighteous course it has adopted in confiscating private property, in ignoring the land-policy of Lord Cornwallis, and attempting to impoverish and ruin the agricultural community in the country. As for its proving 'particularly interesting to the Chief Justice,' the *Pioneer* ought to know that the public exposure of those, in whose interest our contemporary is writing, cannot but afford a sort of melancholy satisfaction to Sir Richard Garth. We are anxiously waiting for the publication of these libels. We would ask the *Pioneer* to urge upon the Government to lose no time whatever in laying them before the public, and giving us an early opportunity of criticising the Minutes as they deserve.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY FOR CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS.

THIS Society, as its name implies, has been formed with a view to the promotion of Public Health, by means of improved sanitation, in Calcutta and its Suburbs. Its objects are:

1. To diffuse information on sanitary topics; arouse public interest in them and generally popularize the ascertained results of science as to the laws of health and preventible disease.

This object would be effected by lectures, meetings, by the publication in the Society's journal of any current literature of importance from a sanitary point of view, by forming a collection of works published in England and other European countries on the subject of sanitation, and by providing a Library where works of this nature could be consulted.

2. To bring together a body of influential persons, representing every class in the community, European and Native, who may, by sustained effort and combined action, both form and strengthen an intelligent public opinion, and give expression to that opinion in a manner calculated to command attention; and who may thus co-operate with and aid Government and the Municipality in initiating and carrying out sanitary improvements.

3. To provide a convenient opportunity for the discussion of topics of general Municipal interest, as for instance, such amendments of the Municipal Act or alterations of Municipal Taxation, as experience may show to be desirable. Among the topics which might, at early date, be thus discussed would be the propriety of including the Suburbs of Calcutta within Municipal limits, and providing for City and Suburbs alike a single scheme of sanitary administration.

4. To promote the election, as Commissioners, of persons interested in sanitation.

5. To call attention to particular sanitary evils, and to assist private persons in their efforts to secure efficient sanitation throughout the City and Suburbs.

6. To co-operate with the Association which has been formed for the purpose of sanitary reform in the Suburbs. Major R. Wace and Mr. G.H. Morrison of the Committee of Association have been invited to join the Council of the Society and have agreed to do so.

The following gentlemen form the Council of the Society. The Hon. A. B. Miller, Messrs. J. J. Keswick, D. G. Landale, R. Harvey M. D., C. E. Buckland, T. Jones, C. H. Reily, W. Parsons, J. O'B. Saunders, J. E. Caithness, G. Irving, W. J. Simmons, G. H. Morrison, F. Aitchison, L. Delves Broughton, and Major R. Wace. It is stated among the objects of the Society that it would include "a body of influential persons, representing every class in the community, European and Native." But we do not find among the members of the Council, the name of a single *native* gentleman. We cannot account for this omission. If the society be based upon broad grounds, it should certainly include representatives from "every class of the society." The founnders of theSociety have made a bad start. They should have invited "influential" native gentlemen to serve on the Committee before issuing the prospectus. If the founders wish that the Society should form a strong body, they should seek the co-operation of some of the leaders of native society. If they do not do so they will not, we are afraid, be able to promote the object they have in view. We are told that those persons who are desirous of joining the Society may "forward their names to the Honorary Secretary." This sort of general invitation, we are afraid, will attract very few native gentlemen to its ranks. They will look upon the Society as an *exclusive* body, consisting only of Europeans, in which they have very little concern. This feeling, we admit, is wrong, but it is the result, unfortunately, of circumstances which we should all try our best to forget. We should wish that some of our foremost men, who take a warm interest in the sanitation of the town should join the Society, which has for its object the promotion of public health. As matters now stand the project has very much the appearance of a crystallization of the noted memorialists who gave rise to the late Municipal scandal—a revised edition of the Cunningham-cum-Payne manifesto which so much affected our Lieutenant-Governor.

"Increasing attention," say the projectors of the Society, has been of late years:

Directed both in England and India, to the subject of preventible disease and the means by which its destructive agencies may be most effectually counteracted or curtailed. In England it has been shown, on unquestionable evidence, that in all the great centres of population, a marked diminution of the rate of mortality has attended the introduction of sanitary improvements. In some places the result has been to add five or six years to the average duration of life for the entire population. In London, the annual death-rate has during the last few years been appreciably lowered. In Brimingham, the Chairman of the Health Committee of that Town has recently stated that the effect of improved sanitation has been to reduce the annual mortality by five per mille; and Dr. Alfred Carpenter, at the recent sanitary congress at Glasgow, stated that the effect of the sanitary improvements in his district had been to lower the death-rate from twenty-eight to seventeen per mille. In India, the statistics, though admittedly most imperfect, have placed beyond dispute the fact of an enormous annual mortality, directly attributable to causes which are within human control, and which it is in our power to remove altogether, or, at any rate, materially to mitigate. In all the great cities experience has shown in a remarkable manner the degree in which diseases directly traceable to these causes and amenable to those precautionary measures, which may be described generally by the term "sanitation." The means of common cleanliness—good drainage, and pure water—wherever introduced on an adequate scale and with adequate completeness, have produced an absolute revolution in the public health. Calcutta was, in former times, regarded by Europeans—and with good cause—as almost pestilential. But the health of the European portion of its inhabitants has, for several years past, borne favourable comparison with that of the healthiest European communities. This remarkable change has not been occasioned by structural improvements in dwellings. The old Calcutta houses, inhabited by Europeans, were as good, and its streets were as wide,

as those of the present day; but there was no effectual drainage, nor any filtered water, and Europeans died in numbers from disease which was always preventible, and is now prevented. Fort William, formerly one of the most, if not the most, fatal of military stations in India, has for years past shown a nominal death-rate. It has contained more buildings and more people in later than it did in former years, and they are in kind and class the same now as they were then. The difference has arisen exclusively from the improved sanitation of the later period. The Presidency Jail, formerly a pest house, now can scarcely show a death from year to year among the very classes whose death-rate outside is the highest of all. Here, again, there are more houses in the same area than there were in the years when the mortality was highest and they are of the same kind. A revolution has been effected by simple cleanliness, drainage and good water.

It cannot be true, therefore, that climate, influence of surrounding districts, structural defects, crowded population or any other irremediable cause produces the high death-rate, which still prevails in some parts of Calcutta. Ill-constructed houses and a dense population do, no doubt, add to the difficulties of conservancy, but they make it only the more imperative and the neglect of it the more disastrous. The duty lies within the competency of those who are entrusted with the performance of it, and, though there are sources of disease in the foul margins of the river and the domestic habits of the people, which may not yet be reached, there are more fruitful sources which are tangible and removeable in the town itself.

Those sources have been repeatedly described by the officials, whose task it has been to inspect the native town, and the unvarying account given by one and all is, that the condition in which many thousands of the inhabitants of Calcutta are constrained to live, beggars all description, and would be incredible but for the ocular demonstration which proves it. Masses of human ordure lying at the very thresholds of the people's houses, large pools where every form of corruption pollutes the surrounding atmosphere, and a water-supply from tanks and wells, which has been described by the Government Analyst as about as pure as ordinary London sewage, are the main characteristics of these miserable localities. It is here, as a rule, that the first cases of cholera occur, and here that its ravages are most extensive. The inhabitants of these localities have not hitherto been allowed to participate in the advantages of the improvements which have been so great a blessing to the richer portions of the City. In the Suburbs the state of things is, at least, equally deplorable. Most serious visitations of cholera and small-pox have within the last few years drawn the attention of the Public to a state of things, which, all are agreed, is discreditable and dangerous, and the longer continuance of which cannot be allowed. Much has, no doubt, already been done, but the work of sanitation in Calcutta cannot be regarded as, in any satisfactory sense, complete until all parts of the Town and its Suburbs, rich and poor, European and Native, enjoy, to a like extent, the advantages as to conservancy, drainage and pure water-supply which are now, to a large extent, monopolized by the richer classes.

Municipal Government is always most efficient when aided by an intelligent and well-informed public opinion, and reinforced by the active co-operation of the community at large. The task is too large for any body of Commissioners to grapple with, unless they are backed up by the sympathy of an instructed Public, which appreciates the importance of the work and the difficulties which have to be met. In England the recommendations of scientific men on the subject of sanitation have met with a remarkable response, and the interest shown by all classes in the Health Exhibition recently open in London proves the large extent to which the teachings of science as to these matters have permeated all classes of society. It has been thought that an Association might advantageously be formed in Calcutta, which would strengthen the hands of those who are concerned in promoting sanitary reforms; which might enable those who wish for information on sanitary subjects to obtain it in an accessible and trustworthy form; which would call attention to evils in especial need of remedy, and generally tend to form an enlightened public opinion on all questions connected with the public health.

We are not at all disposed to subscribe to all and every thing said in the above extract. For instance we cannot subscribe to the opinion that the difference between European life in Calcutta in the olden days and that within the last thirty years "has arisen *exclusively* from the improved (town) sanitation of the later period." Dr. Mouat in his essay in the Statistical Society's Journal some time ago showed very conclusively that the change is due to altered habits of life, frequent resort to the Hill-stations and England, improved domestic arrangements and other causes, and not *exclusively* to one cause. There is nevertheless a good deal in the prospectus that is sound, and we do not care to quarrel about stray passages and rhetorical flourishes almost unavoidable in a new project.

The gentlemen who form the Council of the Society signed the now famous "Memorial" praying the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint the Sanitary Commission now sitting and they come before the native public in a suspicious garb; but we should not disturb old sores that are now cicatrizing. We are glad to see that they are now anxious to diffuse information on sanitary topics. We fully agree with them that "Municipal Government is always most efficient when aided by an intelligent and well-informed public opinion, and reinforced by the active co-operation of the community at large." The object they profess is most commendable, and it has our hearty support. We are glad also to notice that they speak approvingly of "the improved sanitation of the later period," meaning we dare say, the improved sanitary condition, of the town within the last twenty years. If instead of showing up "the culpable neglect" of the Municipal Commissioners in July last, and urging the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Commission under section 28 of the Municipal Act, they had established such a society a little earlier, and sought the intelligent co-operation of the community both European and Native, a great deal of scandal would have been avoided.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

AT THE LAST MEETING of the Vice-regal Council His Excellency is reported to have said:—"Before this Council adjourns to this day fortnight—this being the last occasion of the Council's meeting during my period of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India—I am anxious to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Members of the Council, both past and present, for their valuable assistance in the consideration and discussion of measures before this Council. In accordance with the usual practice, Members of the Legislative Council are admitted to be present when the new Viceroy takes his seat. I believe Lord Dufferin will arrive here on Saturday the 13th, of which due notice will be given, and the Members of the Legislative Council who will be present here to receive the Viceroy will follow him into this room on the occasion of his taking his seat." The Council then adjourned.

IT IS SAID that a Chapter of the Star of India will be held by Lord Dufferin in Calcutta, before his departure for the hills.

LORD DUFFERIN is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 13th instant. Lord Ripon will leave on Monday next.

THE HON'BLE G. H. P. EVANS has been reappointed a Member of the Legislative Council for making Laws and Regulations.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JODHPORE is now on a visit to Calcutta to bid farewell to Lord Ripon. His Highness is expected to remain here till the 3rd of January.

AN EXTENSIVE fire broke out in Posta Bazár on Thursday last. There has been an immense loss of property. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Police were on the spot immediately after the fire broke out. The Fire Brigade, and the Port Commissioners' fire-engine boat did all they could to extinguish the flames, but they failed to do much good. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

A RUMOUR is on the wing that Mr. Stevens, Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, has now on hand a defalcation case, similar to the notorious Krishnagar one which he had to deal with a few years ago. The amount lost in the present case is somewhere near a lac, and the land acquisition department is implicated. Part of the money, it is said, belongs to the Calcutta Municipality. Lax supervision and, in one case, forgery are alleged to be the causes. We shall be glad to contradict the odious rumour if possible.

MR. O'CONNER'S report on the Sea-borne Trade of India in 1883-4, affords a note-worthy commentary on Lord Ripon's resolutions on the supplies of Government stores from local sources. His Lordship's indents from England brought in 25 per cent more goods in 1883-4 than in the previous year.

"THERE ARE signs," says the *Home News* "that as regards India, the free trade agitators will shortly be able to furnish the English farmer with a plausible cry. He will complain that foreign competition under free trade has cut down his profits to a minimum. In that case let him have a fair field, and contend against competition, but not against competition, which under the name of trade, is really encouraged by a gigantic system of bounties. Next to America, India at all times throws the largest quantity of wheat into the English market. But in India the growth of this export of wheat is only made possible by a system railways, and the non-productive lines of the system are regularly subsidised out of the ordinary revenues, the subsidies practically amounting from this point of view to a bounty to the wheat-grower. It is not impossible, therefore, that when Parliamentary sanction is demanded for the contemplated loans towards railway extension in India, certain protests will be encountered from the agricultural interest. But the absolute necessity of railway extension in the Peninsula, apart from the cultivation of wheat, will overcome opposition."

THE VICEROY had expressed a desire to see a gathering of *Patshalas* or indigenous Schools. Mr. Croft arranged that the gathering should take place at Ranaghat on Thursday last. Forty *Patshalas* and about 500 students were summoned. The Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of schools waited upon His Excellency and showed him the village schools, about which so much has been said of late. The Viceroy asked many pertinent questions about the constitution of these schools, and seemed to take great interest in all that he saw.

BABU SURENDRA NATH PAL CHAUDHURI, the well-known Zemindar of Ranaghat, entertained the Viceroy at luncheon on Thursday last. The pavilion in which luncheon was served was splendidly fitted up, and the floral decorations were very much admired. The Viceroy made enquiries of his host, who is the President of the local Municipality, about the results of the last elections, and was much pleased when he heard that the best men of the place were returned. "Then I have done some good," were the only remarks which he made when this information was given. Lord and Lady Ripon expressed themselves highly gratified, at the time they left the station, at the arrangements which the Babu had made for their reception.

THE PURNIA case has collapsed. Laluram Pande has been acquitted. Mr. Mitra, who defended the accused, "called no witnesses for the defence. The Government prosecutor summed up the evidence, and pressed the points that there was no charge against Mr. Walker to justify his arrest; second, that there was evidence to prove that the calf was stolen by Mohur Gope; third, that Mr. Walker was not accused by name and *bona fide*; fourth, that the accused should have taken consideration of Mr. Walker's position and not acted on mere presumption; fifth, that no due care was exercised in the arrest; sixth, that bail should have been taken. Mr. Mitra, in addressing the Court, urged first that section 220

did not apply to police officers, and, if applicable, three things must be proved, viz., malice, illegal act, and knowledge that the accused acted illegally. Malice was not inferrable from the arrest, but must be proved substantively. There was no evidence in support of any of these grounds. On the contrary. But the argument was that Mohur's conviction by Mr. Weekes on the facts of Mohur's case was the same, and if the Magistrate on the same facts sent a man to prison, why could not a Police officer send up Mr. Walker for trial. The public prosecutor asked the Judge to add certain charges, but the application was refused. Before Mr. Mitra had concluded his address, the Judge addressing the accused said: "I acquit you." The case will be appealed to the High Court. The Court was crowded. Great sensation and sympathy were expressed for the accused on his acquittal."

THE utter breakdown of Dr. Payne before the Section 28 Commission has given rise to a new scandal. The President complains of the too searching manner in which the plaintiff Doctor was examined, and one of his colleagues insists upon his right and duty to lay bare the real state of the case. When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war. We anxiously await the issue. In the mean time we wonder that so astute a gentleman as the learned Doctor should have allowed himself to be placed before the Commission in so trying a position. He knows well that it is one thing to pour poison in great peoples' ears by privately talking of "intellectual diarrhœa," and "blatant Babus," or writing venomous reports, letters, minutes and leaders under the ægis of "confidential correspondence," or of the editorial "we," and quite another thing to stand the probing of intelligent searching cross-examination. Had he declined to appear as a witness his reputation as a sanitarian and scientist would not have suffered from so severe a shock as Mr. Cotton has given it. "Hoity-toity!" exclaims a wag at our elbow, "so all his recommendations came from his "impressions," and not from proved facts and scientific deductions; in other words, they were all founded upon the well known principle of

> "I do not like thee Dr. Fell
> The reason why, I cannot tell."

Byron was wrong when he confined to women only his remark

> "How can you do such things and keep your fame?"

There seem to be men who outdo the most reckless women. The wag has a solatium for the Doctor's present annoyance. He says,

> "Thetis baptised her mortal son in Styx;
> A mortal mother would on Lethe fix."

But she does not, and men with troubled minds are obliged to betake to——to—pegs *ad lib.*"

THE HEALTH-OFFICER reports that in Calcutta, "there were 807 births registered in October against 617 in the preceding month, giving an annual ratio of 23·1 against 17 per 1,000 of population:—

The number exceeds all the corresponding figures of the past decade, and also surpasses the decennial mean by 156. The excess of 114 births as compared with those of the corresponding month of the previous year is observable among Non-Asiatics and Hindus. There were 435 male and 402 female births in the month under review. The mean of the past decade was 681. There were 771 cases of vaccination and 21 cases of re-vaccination in October against 442 and 9 respectively in the preceding month. Of the primary vaccinations 182 were under 1 year, 365 above 1 year and under 6 years, and 224 above 6 years. Of the 771 cases 723 or 94 per cent., were successful, 5 or ·64 were unsuccessful, and 43 or 5 per cent. were doubtful or could not be traced. Among the different races 379 were Hindus, 361 were Mahomedans, 23 were Mixed races, 2 were Non-Asiatics and 6 were other classes.

The number of deaths registered in October was 976 against 892 in the preceding month, giving an annual ratio of 27 against 24·7 per 1,000 of population. The proportion of male to female deaths was as 147 to 100. The monthly total is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, excepting 1874 and 1879 and is also less than the decennial mean by 142. The diminution of 60 deaths as compared with those of the corresponding month of the previous year is shared by mixed races and Hindus. There were 49 deaths from cholera against 44 in the preceding month. The number is less than six corresponding figures of the past decade, and is also less than the mean by 33. From small-pox there were 6 deaths against 3 in the preceding month. The deaths from fevers amounted to 311 against 325 in the preceding month. The figure is less than all the corresponding totals of the last ten years, excepting 1883, and is also less than the decennial mean by 82. There were 90 deaths from bowel-complaints against 74 in the preceding month.

The number is less than all the corresponding figures of the past decade, and is also less than the average by 51. The mortality from other causes amounted to 499 against 432 in the preceding month. The total exceeds all the corresponding figures of the decade, excepting 1880, 1881, and 1882 and also surpasses the mean by 19. With regard to the local distribution of diseases, the following sections show the highest death-rates, *viz.*:—Hastings 40·6, Sukea's Street 35·5, and Colingha 35·4. The following sections show death-rates below the average, *viz.*:—Waterloo Street 10·3, and Park Street 12.

Infant mortality reckoned on estimated births was 331·5 per 1,000 of population per annum—a figure exactly equal to that of the preceding month. Among the different races the ratios were as follows, *viz*:—Hindus 345·9, Mahomedans 367, and Christians 120·4. There was no infant death among other classes in the month under record."

LONG before the hour appointed for the arrival of the Viceroy in Calcutta, on Tuesday last, all the five hundred seats, provided by the Ripon Reception and Memorial Committee on the Sealdah platform, were taken up by gentlemen of rank and position. Representatives of all sections of the community headed by their Highnesses the Maharaja of Durbhanga and the Maharaja of Vizianagram were present on the platform to do honor to the Viceroy. The Station premises had been tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers and foliage. The usual red cloth was laid on the floor of the platform, and rows of chairs, two deep, were arranged on either side of it. Punctually at 4-20, the Viceregal train slowly steamed into the station. His Excellency and Lady Ripon on alighting from the Saloon carriage were received by a deputation from the Reception Committee, consisting of H. H the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Raja Rajendranarain Deb, Kumar Indrachandra Singh, Kumar Nilkrishna, Nawab Abdul Lateef, Prince Jahan Kader, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjee, Syed Ameer Hossein, Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nayratna, and Mr. R. D. Mahta, who welcomed them on behalf of the native community. The members of the deputation were then introduced to the Viceroy who cordially shook hands with several of them, and thanked them in a few well-chosen words for the reception they gave him. The Railway Volunteers who furnished the guard of honor presented arms, and the Shambazar Amateur Concert Band, which was also in attendance struck up the well known air of "See the conquering hero comes." The whole assembly remained standing as the Viceroy slowly walked down, bowing graciously to all present. There were ringing cheers of "*Lord Ripon ki jaya*" from all persons present. About a dozen young beautiful girls of respectable families, uniformly clad in elegant silken *Saris*, had been stationed at intervals and strewed flowers on the Viceregal path. On entering the Station Hall, which also, had been very tastefully decorated, the Marchioness was presented with a large bouquet (from the Victoria Nursery of Messrs. S. P. Chatterji and Co.,) by one of the girls present. A band of songsters of the unique name of *Naba Hullor*, who had been stationed inside the Hall, greeted the Viceroy with an excellently rendered song in his praise, and on stepping into the state-carriage His Excellency was received with deafening cheers. The streets and the footpaths all along the Viceregal route, whether near the Railway Station or down the Bowbazar, Wellington, and Dhurmtolla Streets and the Esplanade had been literally crammed with sight-seers. The house-tops, the shops, the scaffoldings, and platforms, in fact every available "coign of vantage" swarmed with multitudes of men, women, and children, Bengali, Hindusthani, Mahomedan, Marwari, Parsi and Burmese, with a fair sprinkling of Europeans and Eurasians. The Vicer egal carriage did not actually move at a walking pace, as had been expected, but went at a trotting pace, while the people cheered most vociferously and showered flowers and garlands on Lord and Lady Ripon. A large number of bouquets were presented along the route, and the press of garlands, and flowers was so great as to necessitate their being removed from the Viceregal carriage three or four times, in its progress. Native ladies blew the sacred *sankha* from house-tops, and showered flowers and *khai* on him. We read in old Sanskrit books of *Laja varshana* or showering of fried grain, as a mode of welcoming exalted personages. But at the present day we are not aware of any such practice of welcoming honored visitors. All the private houses and almost all the shops along the Bowbazar and Wellington Streets had been bedecked with evergreens, flowers and foliage and an abundance of buntings. Flags of all colours and designs, were strung up across the streets from house-top to house-top, and suitable mottoes of all descriptions adorned almost all the houses. At intervals and especially at the crossings there had been erected *Nahabat* sheds, where bands of *Nahabats* and *Rosan Chowkis* continuously played, and bands of gentlemen amateurs discoursed concert-music as the procession moved on. Sheds were erected at the heads of the different lanes, where bands of songsters singing *Hari Sankirtan*, *Bowls* and *Pirer Gan* were placed. In the Wellington Street the most noticeable feature of the decorations was that almost all the respectable residents of the Street had erected porticoes and *Nahabat khanas* of their own and provided music. Along this Street and the Bowbazer Street, the spectacle was imposing, as no efforts had been spared to make the decorations successful.

The Reception Committee had lined the whole of the route with Venecian masts, and the eternal evergreens, buntings and paper flags, the masts being surmounted by bannerets of all colours and designs, which invested the streets with a gay appearance. Four triumphal arches, covered with evergreens and paper flowers, and adorned with appropriate mottoes had been erected at suitable intervals near the Sealdah, Bowbazar, Wellington and Dhurumtollah Streets. At different points of the route the Viceroy graciously stopped his carriage to receive presents of flowers and garlands. Some of the under-graduates of the University paraded the Streets carrying banners, and accompanied by a musical band. As soon as the Viceregal *cortege* came in view they fell in with the procession, and marched all the way to the Government House, cheering lustily and waving their banners with great joy. At the Government house, where the *elite* of the community, both European and Native, had assembled to receive the Viceroy, the Volunteers, and a detatchment from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment furnished the guard of honour. The whole thing passed off well and although the crowd was great, order was very effectively preserved. The police arrangements were all that could be desired. We are informed that some of the gentlemen flag-bearers, on their way back actually went up to the Lalbazar Police and called for three cheers for Mr. Harrison, and the call was most heartily responded to by the members of the assembly and the Police officers themselves. Mr. Harrison's carriage, we are told, was overtaken by a crowd of men and he was greatly cheered for the admirable Police arrangements on the occasion.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL thus comments on the proceedings of the Sonepur meeting against the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—

Tuesday last, November 4th, was a memorable day in the history of Mr. Ilbert's last surviving bantling, the Bengal Tenancy Bill. On that day the representatives of the whole of Behar, both zemindars and ryots, to the number of over two thousand, were gathered together at Sonepore to protest against the Bill; whilst simultaneously here in London the chosen representatives of all the most important sections of the Anglo-Indian community of Bengal and Behar waited upon Lord Dufferin in deputation, for the same purpose. There can be no doubt whatever of

the powerful *effect on English* public opinion produced by the combination of these two most significant demonstrations; and whilst the new Viceroy is most certainly justified in preserving (as he told the deputation) "an open mind" on the subject, and the most perfect freedom of action, pending that complete and careful examination of the question in all its bearings which can only be carried out on the spot, his Excellency cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the reality and the unanimity of alarm with which the Bill is regarded by all those most closely affected by it, as well as by those most competent to form a disinterested opinion about its mischievous tendencies.

The lucid and interesting telegraphic summary of the proceedings of the Sonepore meeting, for which this journal and some of our daily contemporaries are indebted to the courtesy of the Chairman, his Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga, puts in a striking light the representative character of the gathering as embracing the whole of the great province of Behar; and to all who are familiar with that province, the list that is given of the leading noblemen and gentlemen present will speak for itself as to the great weight and authority attaching to the resolutions that were passed. A remarkable feature of this meeting—as of most of the more recent meetings in Bengal—was the attendance in considerable numbers of *jotdars* and ryots, who already perceive clearly enough the fatal nature of the gifts that Mr. Ilbert would force upon them.

The Bengal ryots, as a body, are far too shrewd not to understand that Mr. Ilbert's pet doctrine of "Free Sale," if carried into law, will inevitably result in handing them over to the tender mercies of the money-lender—into whose hands all these saleable occupancy-rights will soon pass, leaving the ryots as mere serfs or (at the best) as rack-rented sub-tenants. It is indeed possible that in some of the indigo districts of Behar the money-lender will be outbid by a more merciful purchaser, the indigo planter, who will buy these occupancy rights, not so much for the purpose of squeezing cruel rack-rents out of the sub-tenants, as with the object of forcing them to sow indigo; but it is notorious that the ryots do not look with much favour on even this more merciful alternative, whilst the more thoughtful and far-sighted of the planters will not incur the odium of this procedure, and are extremely averse to any change in the law that will give such a power to the "wecker brethern" in the planting community, thereby imperilling the good feeling that at present obtains between planters, zemindars, and ryots in those districts.

The rapidity with which the alarm at the treacherous boons offered by Mr. Ilbert has spread among the ryots of the province, has been remarkably evidenced by the recent telegrams from various rural centres that have appeared in the *Indian Mirror*, a journal that professes to be an organ of the ryots, and that has certainly been not unfriendly to the Tenancy Bill. Very frequently of late have appeared in its columns such telegrams as the following one, which is dated Joyrampore, October 4 :—

An enthusiastic meeting of Durputnidars, Jotdars, and ryots was held at Joyrampore in Nuddea on Friday, the 3rd October. A resolution was passed expressing dissatisfaction at the tendency to ruinous litigation of the proposed rent law, and asking for a representative of the middlemen in Council and praying to be exempted from stamp fees in rent suits, and claiming reduction of the limit of enhancement of tenure-holders' rent from a double to a fourth of the rent previously paid.

The *Indian Statesman*, too, and many other Bengal papers have borne testimony to the anxiety which the proposals of this Bill have already produced among the very classes whom it was fondly supposed to be intended to benefit. But still more remarkable is the agitation which has sprung up among the tenants on the estates of the Government itself. With cynical audacity Mr. Ilbert has, throughout this controversy, maintained that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander—that an arbitrary and tyrannical law is needed to keep the landlord in his place when that landlord happens to be a private individual, but that such a law would be too dreadful for the landlord to bear if the landlord happens to be the Government! But now the cry is coming up from many districts of Bengal that no ryots are so hardly treated as those on the estates that are managed by Government, and that, if whips are needed for the zemindar, scorpions at the least will be required for the Government.

SPEAKING of the deputation from the London Committee—formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill—which waited on Lord Dufferin, before his departure, *Allen's Indian Mail says* :—

Precisely the same point, the injury threatened to the ryot by this ill-advised measure, that was so strongly brought out at the Sonepore meeting, was also insisted on by the deputation that waited on Lord Dufferin last Tuesday (Nov. 4). The memorial presented by that deputation, on behalf of the London committee, quoted numerous authorities in condemnation of the Bill, as now diverted from its original intention; and dwelt on the fact that Mr Ilbert himself, in his "Statement of Objects and Reasons," calmly admitted that one of the effects of his measure might be to leave the sub-tenant "with little or no protection from the law!" We think it an exceedingly fortunate thing for the Bengal ryot that the new Viceroy of India is a statesman of Lord Dufferin's calibre and experience. A weaker man, or one with a less firmly-established reputation, might not improbably be tempted to look with favour on proposals that hide their ruinous tendencies under the specious guise of benevolence. To a weak Viceroy, desirous of making a name for himself by sensational philanthropy, the *civium ardor prava jubentium* is as the divine law; and to such there would be something very attractive about a Bill that pretends only to rob the rich zemindars in order to benefit the poor ryots. Nor in face of such a brilliant speciousness, would it avail much to urge that some 97,000 out of your 206,000 "rich" zemindars, enjoy a rent-roll (when they can realise it) of less than ten pounds per annum—nor to urge that the inevitable effect of your boon to the poor ryots will be infinitely to pauperise and degrade them—for these are minor details, unworthy of the attention of those philanthropists of the Radical Clubs, whose praise has been so much sought after of late. Happily for ryots, no less than for zemindars, Lord Dufferin does not stand in need of the ill-informed plaudits of either Radicals or Tories; nor, even if the case were otherwise, does his previous career permit the belief that he would condescend to win those plaudits by claptrap or cant. The fate of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will be decided on its merits. And those merits will be determined, not by the credulity of London Radicals—nor by the avariciousness of Indian financiers, eager to introduce the tax-gatherer to newly-enriched class of money-lending landlords who shall be unprotected by the Permanent Settlement—but by the hard facts of the case.

MEETINGS AGAINST THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Mymensing, December 1.

A CROWDED meeting of the Zemindars and Talukdars of this district was held here at 3 P.M., in order to protest against the proposals made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in connexion with the revised Tenancy Bill and as well as of the Bill itself. The following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried. Babu Keshub Chundra Acharjee was voted to the Chair.

1st. Proposed by Amrita Narain Acharjee Chowdhury and seconded by Harendra Narain Roy, that in the opinion of this meeting most of the proposals made by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in modification of the Bill in its present form are extremely injurious to the interests of the Zemindars.

2nd. Proposed by Jogat Kishore Acharjee, and seconded by Shama Charan Roy, that this meeting records its deep regret that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has come to the conclusion on seeing the records of the Civil Courts and Registration offices that the rights of occupancy can freely hold in Bengal, but this meeting asserts this without fear of condradiction that if an enquiry were made, it would have been found that no purchaser of occupancy right either in sales or in auction of decrees of making us or in private sales has ever obtained possession of these rights without giving Nazar and making a new Bandabast terminable at the expiration of the period of those fixed, and purchasers of rights of occupancy merely buy bags of air for a nominal price in expectation of getting those sales accepted and notified by the Zemindars.

3rd. Proposed by Baroda Kishore Acharjee and seconded by Kalinarain Chuckerbutty, that this meeting deeply regret that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should have proposed to abandon the possession for enhancement, on the ground of prevailing rate against the opinion of the conferences held at Burdwan, Rajshahye, Bhagalpore and Presidency Divisions. This is the only practicable mode of enhancement given to the Zemindars, and the Committee deeply regrets that it has been proposed to be taken away from them without any complaint from the rayats. This mode of enhancement is very ancient, and as such is consistent with the feelings and associations of the Zemindars and rayats alike, and so the rayats never object to pay the same rent for their holding which is paid for lands of similar description by other rayats. That in the opinion of this meeting instead of abandoning the provisions of enhancement on the above ground, the existing law should be kept intact only with the omission of the words "places adjacent." For, if the rayats of village A. can give a rupee per bigha, the meeting does not see reason why the rayats of village B. should not pay the same rent for lands with similar advantages though situated at a distance from the other. The Committee thinks that the words similar advantages are quite sufficient for the protection of the rayats.

4th. Proposed by Nilkomal Newgy and seconded by Dawarika Nath Sen, that in the opinion of this meeting the reintroduction of the provision that the rents of occupancy and non-occupancy rayats shall not exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-grains is most objectionable.

5th. Proposed by Obhoy Charan Datta, and seconded by Joynath Sen, that in the opinion of this meeting the right of presumption is essentially necessary for the protection of the interest of the Zemindars.

6th. Proposed by Kishory Mohun Bakshi, and seconded by Peary Lall Ghose that in the opinion of this meeting the presumption created in Section 26, substitution 2 is extremely injurious for the Zemindar, and the injustice of this presumption clearly pointed out by the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon. Sir Richard Garth and the Hon. Justice Field,

7th. Proposed by Harandra Narain Roy, and seconded by Girish Chandra Gangooly that in the opinion of this meeting it is a matter of great regret that every time the Bill undergoes a modification, it comes out with renewed hardships for the Zemindars.

8th. Proposed by Jadub Chunder Lahiri, and seconded by Lalit Kumar Gangooly that this meeting records its deep regret that though it has been repeatedly admitted by the Government that Zemindars should have some facility for easy recovery of rents, but as yet no provision is to be found in the Bill or in the proposals of the Bengal Government for that purpose and that in the opinion of this meeting the fear entertained by the Select Committee that every provision for easy recovery of rent may involve a serious failure of justice, is extremely unfounded and illogical; for if a necessary law is not to be passed for fear of its abuse, then most of the existing salutary laws ought to be repealed immediately.

9th. Proposed by Gangadhur Ghosh and seconded by Shar Chandra Chackerbutty, that in the opinion of this meeting neither the Select Committee nor His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has given any consideration upon the just complains of the Zemindars of Bengal and Behar, so this meeting records its strong protest against the revised Tenancy Bill and the proposals of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Jessore, November 30.

AT an enthusiastic meeting of nearly 100 landholders held here to-day, the following Resolutions were carried:—That the provision of the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill are prejudicial to the interests of all classes of landholders and that the Bill, if passed into law, would create a wide gulf between landholders and tenants and foster endless litigation between them. That most of the changes the Bill aims to introduce in the existing law are wholly uncalled for and that the operation of its provisions as they stand would be far from beneficial either to landholders or rayats.

A MEETING of the landholders was held at Barrisa at 7-30 A.M., on the 27th November, Mr. Reily, the agent of the Nabob, in the chair. The Chairman then asked Babu Russick Chundra Sein, a landholder, to address the meeting on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The speaker condemned the Bill as injudicious, unfair and quite uncalled for. 1st Resolution. That this Bill is uncalled for and unnecessary. Moved by Babu Hara Nath Datto, Agent of Babu Baroda Kant Roy, Zemindar of Kolashkatty. Seconded by Babu Dinanath Indoo, Agent of the Choromondy Zemindar. 2nd Resolution. That this meeting condemns the amended Tenancy Bill, as being highly detrimental to the rights and interests of landlords. Moved by Mr. deSilva, Zemindar of Shibpur. Seconded by Mr. Brown Zemindar. 3rd Resolution. That this Bill professes to raise the status of the rayats, but sacrifices the existing rights and interests of the landholders of all degrees and grades. Moved by Babu Behari Lall Roy, Zemindar of Lakhatia. Seconded by Babu Govindamohun Das. landholder. 4th Resolution. That this Bill is in breach of the solemn pledges of the permanent settlement. Moved by Babu Brindaban Chakrabutty, landholder of Narayunpur. Seconded by Babu Grish Chandra Roy, landholder. 5th Resolution. That the provisions of this Bill are altogether unsuited to the peculiar circumstances of this district, inasmuch as the land is already held by a numerous class of undertenture holders. Moved by Babu Chunder Nath Sen, Zemindar Basonda. Seconded by Babu Komala Kanto Chakerbutty, Agent of Mirja Saheb, Dakka. 6th Resolution. That this Bill, if passed into law, will destroy the present amicable relations subsisting between landlords and tenants throughout Bengal; and especially in this district, which was not long ago notorious for agrarian outrages, which have now calmed down. Moved by Babu Brejo Bashi Gangooly, Agent of Balyatee. Seconded by Babu Kalli Mohan Sen, Agent of Babu Raj Bolob Roy, Zemiodar of Madhabpaha. 7th Resolution. That the result of this Bill will be to create a new class of middle men, who who will be in constant feud with the undertenure holders already existing in the district, and who will prove tyrants over the cultivators. Moved by Babu Kalli Charan Banerjee, Agent of the Tagore family. Seconded by Babu Umesh Chander chakervarty Agent of Mr. Paneyoty of Dakka. 8th Resolution. That the provision for the speedy realization of rent was the original object for the introduction of the Bill, but this object has been altogether lost sight of. Moved by Babu Opendra Nath Sen, Zemindar of Basanda. Seconded by Babu Govindo Mohun Goohu, landholder. 9th Resolution. That a new duty has been imposed upon the landholders in the collection of cesses from under tenants and rayats; but no provision has been made in the Bill, allowing them any collection charges or facilities in the collection of these cesses. Moved by Babu Hemunto Coomar Sen, Zemindar of Basanda. Seconded by Babu Rupchand Mitter, Agent of Babu Ram Kanaye Mitter, landholder. 10th Resolution. That the court-fees in rent suits have not been reduced to afford facility to landholders in the institution of rent suits. Moved by Babu Rakhal chandra Roy choudhry, Zemindar of Lakhutie. Seconded by Babu Chander Nath Sen, Zemindar. 11th Resolution. That the rule issued by the High court compelling decree-holders in co-sharer estates to search Registration Records and file affidavits, when bringing an under-tenure to sale for arrears of rent has not been abolished. Moved by Babu Dwarkanath Datta, Landholder. Seconded by the agent of Mohun Babu, landholder. 12th Resolution. That this meeting is of opinion that the restriction on freedom of contract in the Bill isillegal and arbitrary. Moved by Babu Peary Lal Roy landholder. Seconded by Babu Dwarka Nath Datta landholder. 13th Resolution. That in the opinion of this meeting the power to create fresh tenantry rights was not reserved by the Regulations of 1793. Moved by Babu Pearylal Roy, landholder. Seconded by Babu Russick Chunder Dass.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.—Joseph *J.* Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, remained unchanged by tropical heat for foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have

noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsules and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co,. 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION	Rs.	As.	P
Robert J Auld Esq., Purneah	1	1	0
Engineer-in-Chief, Ranchee	20	0	0
Raja Bahadoor of Boodh	12	0	0
Gya Public Library	13	4	0
Cooch Behar Public Library	13	4	0
Umritsar Public Library	13	8	0
Sholapore Native General Library	13	4	0
Maharaja of Doomraon	20	0	0
Burra Banki Institute	13	4	0
Maharaja of Tehree	13	4	0
Karsondas Modoodas Esq., Bombay	20	0	0
Head Master District School, Mooltan	2	4	0
Jhansi Reading Club	13	4	0
Assistant Engineer, Dehree	4	8	0
Secretary Triplicane Literary Society, Madras	6	8	0
Babu Kadar Nath Mozumder, Fureedpore	13	4	0
" Womes Chunder Mondal, Chinsurah	13	4	0
" Nobin Chunder Pal, Garden Reach	13	4	0
" Gobind Chunder Sen, Assensole	3	5	0
" Janokybullub Ghose Cuttack	13	4	0
" Dukhinachurn Sen, Silcher	6	10	0
" Trigunanund Upadhya, Chuprah	10	0	0
" Bemolanun Mookerji, Berhampore	5	4	0
" Janokypersad, Buxar	3	5	0
" Kylashchunder Bose, Manickgunge	8	14	0
" Bhoobon Mohan chatterji, Narayanpore	5	2	0
" Bejoymadhub Mookerjea, Soopal	13	4	0
" Ganoda Sunker Bose, Patnihat	10	0	0
" Kantichunder Banerjea, Anoodnagar	6	10	0
" Annoda Persad Das, Dinagepore	20	0	0
" Upendronath Sen, Monghyr	10	0	0
" Sumbhoochunder Nag, Issurgunge	2	8	0
" chunder Kant chuckerbutty, Boolundshohar	13	4	0
" Gyan Chunder Mookerjea, Raneegunge	12	4	0
" Jogendra Nath Mullick, Andool	13	4	0
" Kallychurn Banerjea, Rewah	3	5	0
" Toolsydas Mookerjea, Shibpore	13	0	0
" Monohurry Lal Shome, chinsurah	2	0	0
" Soseevoosun Dutt, Rangamati	10	0	0
" Golucknunder Dutt, Muchikandi	3	4	0
" Kally Sunkor Shahi, Ranchee	7	12	
" Gopee Nath Roy, Pooree	3	0	0
" Ramchunder chatterjea, Rungpore	13	4	0
" Balmookund Dance, Ranchee	6	10	0
" Ombicachurn Banerjea, Saidpore	2	10	0
" Nilrutton Mukerjea, Ula	13	4	
" Hurrydas Mukerjea, Cooch Behar	5	0	
" Madhab chunder Roy, Julpigoree	10	0	

ERRATUM.

Read Raja Jogendra Narayan Roy Bahadoor, of Lalgol Rs. 13 8 for Rs. 31-8.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*3rd December* 1884.

GENERAL.—Baboo Grish Chandra Sen is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on Cess revaluation duty in the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4, Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that district.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Dr. K B Stuart of his appointment as Coroner of Calcutta, with effect from the 17th November Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, is appointed temporarily to be Coroner of Calcutta, with effect from the 17th November, the date on which he receved charge of that office.

Mr, J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Subordinate Judge, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

The order of the 8th ultimo, granting privilege leave for three months to Mr. Posford, is cancelled.

Baboo Nitya Nundo Ghose is appointed temporarily to be a Special Sub-Deputy Collector for employment under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government.

Mr. F F Handley is appointed, under clause 2, section 9 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be temporarily Additional Sessions Judge of Rungpore, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Officiating Sessions Judge of that district.

Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present appointment.

Baboo Tarini Lall Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months under section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Dino Nath Dey, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissoner of Patna, is allowed leave for one month under section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 3rd October 1884.

Baboo Nilkanto Sarkar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fureedpere, is allowed privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 1st December.

Mr A E Staley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his Officiating appointment as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr C F Worsely, Magistrate and collector, chumparun, is appointed to be an additional Commissioner in the Patna Division for three months, with effect from the 15th December 1884.

Mr, E. R. Henry, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C F Worsely, or until further orders.

Mr F C Harrison, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of 24-Pergunnahs,

Baboo Suchita Nund Mookeejee, Temporary Sub-Deputy collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade *vice* Baboo Guru churn Chuckerbutty, deceased.

Baboo Bhoopendro Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Palamow Lohardagga, on leave, is promoted to the third grade of Sub-Deputy collector, *vice* Suchita Nund Mookerjee, but will continue to be employep as a Temporary Sub-Deputy collector of the Second grade until further orders.

Baboo Poorno chandra Bysack, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nudden, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, *vice* Baboo Bhoopendro Nath Roy, but will continue to be employed as a temporary Sub-Depty Collector of the third grade until further orders.

Moulvi Fuz'ul Karim, Manager of the estate of the late Fuz Ali Khan Chittagong, is allowed leave under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 16th November 1884 to the 5th Jannary 1885, inclusive.

Police,—Mr T C Orr. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dinagepre, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 25th August 1884.

Mr H N Harris Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, is appointed to Act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

Mr M F Beamish, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Pooree,

Mr H V H Roberts, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th December next.

Mr J M E Gouldsbury, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for 20 months, under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 2nd December 1882.

LEGISLATIVE—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Harbuns Sahoy on his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

With the sanction of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the Lieutenant Governor appoints the undermentioned gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Councils' Act of 1861, to be members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. C B Garrett, and Mr. G Irving.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor reappoints the undermentioned gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian council's Act of 1861, to be Members if the council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William:—

The Hon'ble C P L Macaulay and the Hon'ble Colonel S T Trevor.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar will be held at the Town Hall in Calcutta on the 19th December next at 3-30 P. M. to consider what measures should be adopted with regard to the Tenancy Bill. All Landholders of Bengal and Behar are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

PEARY MOHAN MUKERJI
Secretary,
Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar.

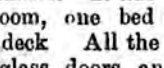
WANTED.

A second-master for the Egerton Upper School Bhawalpur. Salary Rs. 50. None but those that have passed the F. A. Examination, are competent in Mathematics and can express themselves fairly in Urdu, need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Munshi Gulam Nabi Khan, Financial Minister and Secretary to the Educational Committee Bhawalpur, Punjab.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with a requisition of shareholders under Bye-law No. 11, an Extraordinary Meeting of Proprietors is hereby convened on Friday the 19th instant, at noon, for the purpose of distributing amongst the Proprietors the amount of dividend which has not been claimed for three years and upwards.

By order of the Directors,
Calcutta } H. W. I. WOOD
6th December 1884. } *Secretary.*

LADY NANA, *Rs. 2 As. 8.*  **MAN METAMORPHOSED,** *Re. 1 As. 12.*

Two of the most startling and interestiag Novels of the days 200,000 copies sold in France in 3 months.

WOMAN—Phisiologically considered as to the Mind, Morals, Marriage, Matrimonial Slavery, Infidelity and Divorce, Rs. 4 As. 12. MONEY & Co, 71, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF WARNING.

The Public are hereby warned that Mr. Thomas Russell now advertising the Prospectus of a Trading Company intended to be formed in Kashmir has no building of any kind within the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir which he or any person on his behalf can sell. The first paragraph of the Prospectus published by the said Mr. Thomas Russell saying "that the Company is being formed to purchase from Mr. Thomas Russell the stock, plant, buildings and the good-will of the Kashmir Co-operative Society and Banking Agency, together with the Kashmir Club, now being erected," is certainly intended to mislead the public if it is meant that the said Mr. Thomas Russell owns any building within the territories of His Highness. Intending subscribers are therefore warned to satisfy themselves of the truth of the facts stated in the Prospectus.

SHAIK WAHABUDDIN,
In the Service of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.

AMENDED ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

A large commodious boat named the "Noorjehan" being the property of the Dighapatiya Estate under the management of the Court of Wards. The boat is 96 long and 19 broad. Its original cost was Rs. 32,000. It was constructed of Nepal sal and teak wood and provided with two masts. It has one entrance room, one big drawing room, one bed room and two bath rooms, besides the deck All the cabins are provided with venetian and glass doors and windows and admirably suited to serve as a yacht in tow of a steamer.

Intending purchasers may apply for further particulars to the undersigned. The boat is on view at Chitpur, Calcutta, in front of Messrs. Rali Brothers' Jute Mill.

Any offer made considering the present condition of the Boat will receive due condsideration from,

RAJ KUMAR SIRKAR,
Manager of the Dighapatiya, Wards' Estate.

BENGAL BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association held this day: Present: Mr. David Cowie, Mr A. B. Sutherland, Major A. P. Orr, by his Attorney Mr. A. B. Sutherland, Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, The Hon'ble Doorgachurn Law, Baboo Tarinychurn Bhose, Mr. G. H. Kiernander, Mary Kiernander and Mary E. Kiernander by their Attorney G. H. Kiernander, Baboo Toolsey Doss Seal, Baboo Muddun Mohun Bysack, Baboo Rajender Nath Sen, Baboo Prosaddoss Boral and Baboo Sidde Gopal Dutt:

Mr. *David Cowie in the Chair.*

The Chairman having read the advertisement under which the Meeting had been convened and having explained the special object for which it was held, it was proposed by Baboo Toolsey Doss Seal, and seconded by Baboo Muddun Mohun Bysaek and carried:

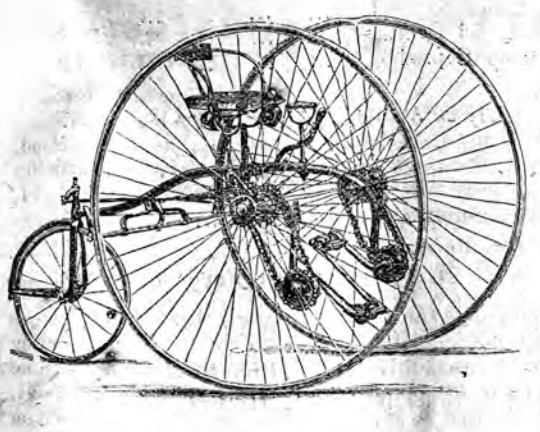
That this meeting be adjourned to Friday the 19th of Decemher next at noon, and that in the meantime a statement be circulated amongst the Shareholders showing the salary of Mr. Wood commenced with, the gradual increase he got from time to time, as well as the amounts of bonus and gratuity received by him during the tenure of his office.

DAVID COWIE,
Chairman.

Calcutta, }
28th Nov. 1884. }

BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



BY RUDGE AND THE COVENTRY MACHINISTS' COMPANY

ALSO TRICICLES FOR JUVENILES.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons, Pharmaceutical and Operative Chemists,

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THE "McKESSON AND ROBBINS" PILLS.

	Cash. Rs. As. P.
"Neave's Farinaceous" Food for Infant's and Invalids. Is entirely pure and unmedicated, and most invaluable as a Diet for Invalids	0 12 0
"Glaci aline." The unfailing food preservative. Prevents sourness in all liquids: prevents taint in all provisions. Full directions accompany each Canister. ...	1 12 0
Braggs Charcoal Biscuits. Manufactured from the purest Vegetable Carbon. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty as an article of Diet to persons suffering from Indigestion, Bile, Impure breath, Scorbatic Eruptions &c. ...	1 0 0
Fry's Malted Chocolate Paste. A delicious combination of Superior Paste Chocloate with pure Extract of malt. ...	1 0 0
Nestle's milk Food For purity, excellence and merit is unequalled as an article of Diet for infants, children and Invalids. Large Tins.	1 4 0
Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Is a safe and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Sour Stomach, Hysterics, and all Bowell affections and Nervous diseases	1 8 0
Jayne's Expectorant. A specific for coughs, colds asthma, spitting of blood, inflammation of the lungs, and all other diseases of the Pulmonary organs ...	3 0 0
Allen and Hanbury's "Tonga." A specific for Neuralgia. A tea-spoonful in a little water 3 times a day before meals, has a truly marvellous effect on the above complaint	2 4 0
The Brompton consumption and Cough Specific. A certain cure for coughs, colds, asthma, consumption &c. Used by one Physician alone in over 500 cases of Pulmonary affections with marked success. One trial is sufficient to warrant a repetition of its use	1 4 0

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, & in Air-tight Tins, at 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*., 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

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HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

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TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the Neilgunge Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

Awarded Certificated of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever;—

I. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS,
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

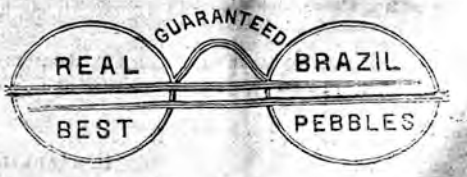
"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver " " "	"	10 0 0
Steel " " "	"	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	"	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal..... ...	"	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	"	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

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Kokilamukh State Railway, Assam.

Two Station-Masters are required on a salary of rupees thirty each, with extra allowances, which will increase their pay from rupees forty to rupees fifty a month.

Candidates should be prepared to join on 6th December and must be passed Signallers. Persons at present employed on Railways must forward the sanction of their immediate superior, with their applications to the undersigned.

Shillong, The 15th Novr., 1884. } Q. J. WILLANS, MAJOR R. E Executive Engineer, Khasia & J. Hills Division.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

That commodious three-storied family dwelling-house Nos. 45 and 46, Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY.

AGENCY! AGENCY! AGENCY!

SING & CO.,

Order suppliers, Commission Agents &c. &c. Transact every description of business, Orders quickly supplied per Value Payable Post.

CONDITIONS.—Commission half-anna per Rupee. All trade and cash discounts conceded to purchasers.

Hold highest testimonials from the nobility and gentry of the land.

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MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

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Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Bills purchased or collected, and Drafts on demand granted on the principal towns in India, Burmah, and Ceylon.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

In various sizes to crush from 250lbs to 400 lbs. per hour when worked by a single bullock.

For Particulars and prices apply to

KHETTER MOHAN BYSACK AND SONS,
Nundan Bagan Iron Foundery,
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STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

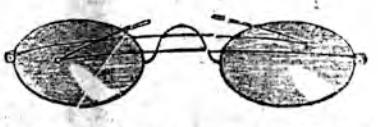
MUKERJI & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &C.

Have opened a new Hemœopathic Pharmacy under the Supervision of Competent Medical men, and are prepared to execute orders with all possible care and promptitude, for particulars address Mukerji and Co., 118-1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SIGHT IS THE GREATEST GEM OF NATURE.



We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses. Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines, Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
Do.	Do. in silver frame at ...	8	0	0	,, ,,
Do.	Do. in gold frame at ...	25	0	0	,, ,,
Eye preserver of 4 neutral tint lenses in steel ...		6	0	0	,, ,,
Ditto	wire gauze velvet bound ...	6	0	0	,, ,,
Cataract Spectacles ...		10	0	0	,, ,,

Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

Moffusil orders are attended when stating age, health and whether spectacles ever used &c. sent by Value Payable Post. Repairs neatly executed.

MULLICK & Co. *Opticians.*
37 Swallow Lane, New China Bazar, Calcutta.

CANTWELL'S PATENT PORTABLE SUGARCANE MILLS.

Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

For particulars and prices apply to
AHMUTY & CO.

Cantwell's Patent Riverside single valve perfectly Airtight Sanitary Carts.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid'up Capital	£500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments Rs. As. P.	By 15 payments Rs. As. P.	By 20 payments Rs. As. P.	Age next Birth-day
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs. As P.	Age 50 Rs. As P.	Age 55 Rs. As P.	Age next Birth-day
20	32 2 0	34 14 0	38 14 0	20
25	36 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	48 0 0	57 6 0	35
35	50 0 0	59 2 0	75 4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

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In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

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